The Weekly Constitution Past.

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FAITHFUL TO DEATH.

I will not chide although thy love has faded;
Silent my soul shall bear its hopeless pain;
Still shall my love live on, unblest, unaided,
Still in its grief shall feel not loss but gain.

As, when at eve, along the west descending,
Sadly the twilight sinks o'er Alpine snow,
Day's parting beam, with night's chill shadows blending,
Burns through the gray in one last crimson glow—

Thus in my heart the ray thy love has given,
Fadeless and clear, although its sun is gone,
Cheering my darkness with its gleam of heaven,
Lights the dim way in which I walk alone.

When at life's eve night's shadows gather o'er me;
Strong e'en in death my soul shall know thy spell;
One thought of thee shall light the gloom before me;
One gleam of joy shall bid the day farewell!

—CHARLES CARROLL.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

"So you are doing the fashionable at Sylvan, George!" said Mr. Montiesor.

"Well, sir, I've a two weeks' vacation," said George Sinclair, rather abashed at meeting his employer in the grounds of the Sylvan hotel, "and I thought a little change—"

"O, I've no objection at all," said Mr. Montiesor, kindly. "I hope you'll enjoy it."

George Sinclair was a clerk at a salary of nine hundred a year, but like many a New York clerk, he had a craving after the forbidden delights of what he termed "tip-top fashionable society." And Kitty Barker, his *fiancee*, a trim little damsel who stood behind the counter of a fashionable fancy store all day, and tried to add to the little sum laid aside for her wedding outfit by doing fine silk embroidery at night, admired his spirit and enterprise.

It never occurred to her that it might perhaps be as well for him to save his money towards the furnishing of the ideal home they had so often talked about instead of aping the airs and graces of those who could so much better afford to make fools of themselves than he could.

"George has such refined tastes," said Kitty, who believed devoutedly in her lover.

As Mr. Sinclair walked along the broad graveled path, shaded by the tent like boughs of majestic old white pines, a lady dressed in white, with a black lace shawl festooned scarf-fashion over her shoulders, met him face to face, coming around the turn of the walk. And at the same moment some friendly emissary of old Boreas caught the hat from her head, a dainty toy of white chip garlanded with French daisies, and carried it halfway down the hill!

In an instant Mr. Sinclair had given chase, recovered the flimsey concern, and restored it to the blushing owner, with a bow worthy of Sir Walter Raleigh himself.

"I'm so much obliged to you," simpered the lady.

"Oh, not at all," said Mr. Sinclair.

And he passed on.

"Hallo, old chap, you're in luck!" cried Mr. Beman of the great New York firm of Sweitzer & Co., who was cut out of the same general pattern as our friend George Sinclair. And he gave the latter a facetious poke with the end of his ivory-topped cane. "Wish I was gone, eh, Sinclair?"

"I am always delighted to be of use to a lady," said Mr. Sinclair, a little stiffly.

"And such a lady," said Mr. Beman.

"Do you know who she is?"

"No. Do you?"

"Don't I? She's Miss Moneyford—old Moneyford's daughter, that owns the Babylonish palace up in Wallace's Avenue! The only child, with a clear income of twenty thousand a year of her own!"

"How do you know? When did you see her?" breathlessly demanded Sinclair.

"Never saw her at all! That's the joke of the matter!" chuckled Beman. "But I have seen that thread lace shawl. Twenty-five hundred dollars! I sold it myself to the old gentleman as a birthday gift for her. And I knew she was expected about this time I say, old fellow, wouldn't it be jolly if you should marry the heiress! Hope you won't forget to invite me to the wedding!"

Sinclair stalked on, in lofty disregard of his companion's ill-bred insinuations. But after all they were not so impossible. Stranger things have happened. Prosperous marriages had sprung out of slighter foundations than these! And the heiress had certainly smiled very sweetly upon him as she received the daisy-wreathed hat at his hands. If only he hadn't been such a fool to go and engage himself to Kitty Barker!

That same afternoon he met the lady on the shores of the lake. She was gracious and smiling—he was anxiously respectful—and the upshot of it was that the next day they went boating together.

"How delightful is nature," sighed the lady.

"I see, Miss Moneyford," said George, "that our souls are cast in a congenial mood. Nay you need not look surprised; I have discovered your *incognito*!"

"Mr. Sinclair!"

And they grew quite confidential together, gliding along the transiucent current beneath the shadow of the trees.

"Seven o'clock!" It can't be possible?" cried the wearer of the thread lace shawl. "Really, Mr. Sinclair, you must be a magician to wile the time so swiftly away."

George Sinclair sat and pondered long in his seven-by-nine room in the top story of Sylvan Hotel, while he smoked his cigar. And before he slept he wrote a letter to Kitty Barker, in which, as plausibly as might be, he intimated that his sentiments had undergone a radical change since his engagement—that he felt it would be a sin to keep the letter of his compact while it was impossible to fulfill its spirit—and in short returned Kitty's troth.

"There," said he, as he dropped it into the letter box, where a sleepy porter sat by the light of an evil-odored kerosene lamp. "It's done and over with."

Kitty Barker was bewildered and stunned when first she read the letter.

"Has he ceased to love me?" she asked herself. "Have I knowingly done ought to forfeit his affection? Oh! I will ask his pardon on my bended knees, if—".

And then she read the cruel document a second time, and began to see through the gloss and glamour of Sinclair's skillfully woven net-work of words.

"He has found some one whom he likes better than me," she told herself with a mortified pang. "Some one prettier, fairer, more intellectual and I am forgotten. Well, let it be so. He is right when he says the spirit is more than the letter."

And Kitty wrote back a brief, cold reply, which set Mr. Sinclair's heart at rest.

"I didn't know but she'd be attempting the breach-of-promise line," said he to himself, "and that would have been confoundedly awkward."

Just one week subsequently he took advantage of a lovely moonlight night, when his new inamorata was sitting by his side under one of the big elms on the lawn, while the band played the "Serenade from Pasquale" under the gilded canopy by the big veranda, and proposed. Proposed and was accepted.

Beman who had run out of his slender stock of money, and was packing for an early departure the next morning, was annoyed and nervous.

"I always said, old fellow," said he, that you were born under a lucky planet.

And Sinclair himself felt as if he were walking in a glorified atmosphere of bank bills and cloth of gold.

They were sitting in lover-like fashion under the trees next day, when a sharp, high-pitched voice from the esplanade called out:—

"Sarah! Sarah! Where are you? Where's the key of my room? And what do you mean by this sort of conduct? Wasn't it an especial part of our contract that no followers should be allowed?"

"Madam?" cries George jumping up, as a sharped-voiced lady of a certain age confronted his lady love with a vinegar acerbity of aspect.

"Take yourself off, young man," said she, "or I'll call the private watchman! This is my maid. And how dared you, Sarah, take the liberty of wearing my thread-lace shawl?"

Sarah courtesied, stammered, and excused herself, ending by being swept away in the wake of her imperious mistress.

"I'll see you again," she said to George, who stood looking on in mute wonder and amazement.

"No, you'll not, Miss," said George Sinclair to himself. "I've been sold once, but it will be my own fault if I am sold twice. Miss Moneyford's maid indeed!"

It was too true. Miss Moneyford had sent the artful Sarah Roxbury on in advance, to secure the rooms and engage for her reception; and Sarah being of a dramatic turn, had conceived the brilliant idea of playing the fine lady on her own account for a little while. Her masquerading had not been unsuccessful.

"And if Missis hadn't happened along so sudden," thought the mortified and discomfited maid, "I should have had a real gentleman for a husband."

From which it may be inferred that Mr. George Sinclair had not been altogether frank with his fair companion in the history of his life and station.

Mr. Sinclair went back to New York, and called at the house of Kitty Barker.

"She can't see you, sir," said the widow lady in whose house Kitty hired two rooms. "She's a tryin' on her weddin' dress."

"Her wedding dress?"

"Yes, sir," said Mrs. Lomas. She's to be married to-morrow week to Mr. Ledyard, who is junior partner of the firm where she worked. He's always fancied her, and now that she's free from prior engagement," with a meaning glance, "he's agoin' to marry her right out of hand!"

And Mr. Sinclair crept away, feeling himself, to be exceedingly depreciated in the market.

"I wish I hadn't gone into the business of heiress-hunting! It serves me right: but how am I ever to live without Kitty?"

And he had all the rest of his life left in which to answer that question!

A MARVELOUS BONNET.

[Providence Journal.]

An astonishing bonnet was on exhibition at the opening of one of the fashionable millinery establishments in Boston a few days since. It was made of dark green velvet and ecru silk—two of the stylish colors for the coming season. On the back of the bonnet, resting partly on the crown and partly on the brim, was an elaboaate wreath of leaves. Within this circlet, which answered for a nest, were enclosed six birds of the size of sparrows. They were mounted on wires so as to move easily with the motion of the wearer, or to sway lightly in the breath of the breeze. Ten wings formed the trimmings on one side of the bonnet, and a larger wing was intermingled with the bandeau of velvet and silk on the other. The front, large and flaring, was filled in with a mass of exquisite flowers, loops and twists of velvet and silk and an additional wing. A yard and a half of velvet and half the quantity of silk was required for the completion of this monstrosity of feminine head-gear. Twelve birds' wings, six whole birds, masses of flowers, leaves and wreaths, velvet and silk in unlimited quantity entered into the composition, of this "love of a bonnet." We have not been enlightened in regard to the price of this vanity of vanities, neither have we heard who has become its happy possessor.

IT is said that a Missouri clergyman has left the pulpit and become a clown in a circus. He gives as a reason that "three square meals a day and $50 a week are better than $400 per annum, payable in dried apples, hay, and old clothes." Perhaps there is a lesson for some churches in this little paragraph.

THE WEDDING.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer.]

A female poet from a distant part of the State sends us a bit of "narrative poetry," desiring that we should "pay what it is worth." The poem is entitled "The Wedding," and is

A TRUE STORY IN POETRY.

It was a very busy day,
On a farm not far away;
For there was to take place an event
Which was the uniting of a lady and gent.

Of course all must work and prepare
Cakes, pies and other things most rare;
And, oh, such a time as they had
It was enough to make one crazy or mad.

Weeks before a sister and friend were invited
To help work on things which were being righted.
Soon after a younger sister received a note—
I will be at C (was what she wrote.)

To meet you on the morning train
Be sure and come if it don't rain.
In the morning I arrived at C, all right,
Soon a horse and carriage met my sight.

After a very pleasant six miles ride
We came to the place where for a time I was to reside.
They had a quilt already begun,
To quilt that off was considered fun.

The number of weeks I stayed was two,
Then left them with nearly as much to do.
But oh! I had such a splendid time
I often wished the lot to live on a farm was mine.

Then mother went down to make
Things too nice for us to undertake.
She stayed nearly as long as I,
Then came home as the event drew nigh.

But I must haste to the wedding day—
It was on the first of June, not in May—
Just the relatives were invited
To see the happy pair united.

The commotion is over, the wedding past,
And I hope the people are satisfied at last.
Now, I suppose, we must say farewell;
When we shall meet again none can tell.

Good-by is a word which is hard to speak,
'Twill make the gayest sad the strongest weak;
But, sweet sister, I must say the word to thee,
But thee I hope soon again to see.

Yes, you are going, and why must I feel sad;
You will make at least one heart glad
Again I say good-by to my brother and thee,
Don't be so happy as to forget poor me.

BESSIE.

INDIA AS A MARRIAGE MARKET.

The Bombay Gazette of the 14th ultimo thinks that the Indian mother must often look back with fond regret to those days when the matrimonial market was not overstocked, and when suitors were more plentiful than spinisters. Her memory, perhaps, carries her back to her own days of girlhood, when, from the moment she sailed at Gravesend, to the not distant hour when she was happily disposed of in the far Mofussil, all male creation was at her feet with whatever wealth man had to offer in exchange but for her smiles. Those were the days when soldiers, civilians and merchants hungered and thirsted for marriage. There was no shillyshally about popping the question in those good old times; the great difficulty was to prevent a superabundance of popping from too many love-lorn swains together. But things are altered materially for the worse now, and there is a tightness in the Indian matrimonial market of this present year of grace which, we veritably believe, will drive some mothers to despair if events do not speedily arise to restore the reputation of India as a good market for the girls. Considering the very thin disguise that parents nowadays think it necessary to shroud their connubial designs in from society at large, it would be absurd to pretend a delicacy which nobody sees on the great domestic question of marrying and giving in marriage. The alternative for a young lady without fortune is perhaps the life of a poor relation, of a governess, or companion. Sensible girls see the matrimonial question from a business-like point of view, and are content to marry and be happy ever afterwards, as we sincerely wish they may be. However, if sensible girls cannot meet the sensible men to make things smooth between them, a difficulty arises that is not readily to be surmounted, and it is in the vain efforts to climb this hurdle in the course matrimonial that some parents tumble to the ground with grievous groans over the manners of the times which render such acrobatic feats a painful necessity. The fact is that young men cannot marry in India any longer with those prospects of comfort which in olden days made them speak of matrimony as a something awfully jolly. What with the rise in prices, the debased rupee, the frightful extravagance of feminine fashions, and the parsimony of the government of India, which has abolished hundreds of appointments and cut down the salaries of as many more, no young man with his senses about him will risk the maintenance of two persons—possibly an eventual dozen—on an income insufficient for the purposes of one. Thus Miss Quihye is left lamenting on the shore of celibacy while Captain Mull navigates his own canoe on the open ocean there, avoiding the quicksands represented by waving tresses, bright eyes and twinkling anles thkat in these days of state economics bring men to poverty and rags. Mr. Lowe's Competitionwalla, who asked the government for a compassionate allowance wherewith to educate his children, is no exaggeration of the poverty of the day. Hundreds of married men in India at this moment are fighting the battle of life with very little—we might almost say, without any ammunition. A misery, long ago unknown in India, that is to say, genteel poverty, is common enough here now, and debt is now incurred in India not so much through extravagance as under necessity. Naturally, when watching the shattered wrecks of matrimonial adventures about them, the young and wary gentlemen of the country sheer clear of such signals of distress; whence, we repeat, the memory of the mother for the past, and the decadence of a trade which dealt chiefly in beauty. In justice, however, to the young men from the Mofussil, we must say that the monstrous extravagance of female dress has much to do with their avoidance of marriage. Ten-guinea dresses and three-guinea bonnets, coming fast and furious on one another to answer the demands of Church, dances, and dinners upon them, are enough to bring any modest income to untimely grief; but such is the rage for dress to-day that we constantly see girls wilfully frightening away their lovers with their gorgeous robes rather than deny themselves the gratification of flaunting them in the faces of other women. This may be pleasure for the moment; but it certainly does not induce proposals. In short, between dress and her lover, the girl falls to the ground, which is a pity, for nature doubtless intended her, but for Worth and his kind, to be a gracious wife, and the happy mother of children.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Private milliners have had their fall openings of bonnets, and settled the matter of shapes for the season. Fashionable French milliners have already modified the extremely large bonnets sent out at the beginning of the season, and now make a graceful bonnet of admirable proportions and smaller size. The flaring aureole brim is retained, but the crown is smaller, and the cottage sides fit the head so closely that the bonnet scarcely needs an elastic for holding it on. The ribbon strings that we recorded as a sensible fashion, it seems are not to serve their natural purpose of tying the bonnet under the chin, but are to be crossed behind the head and passed around the neck as a drapery for the neck, instead of the black lace scarfs lately worn. Black tulle and lace are used for this purpose as well as ribbon, and this is the only way in which black lace appears upon the bonnets. Ecru cashmere lace is seen at all the best millinery houses, but is most sparingly used. Very full face trimmings, usually of velvet, *chiffonne*—that is, in irregular loops, knots, half-bows, rosettes that are placed on one side, and in many odd curves *a la Renaissance*—are in all the new bonnets. The stylish flowers are full soft tufts of roses, or carnations, or artemisias, with much brown foliage, mossy buds, pine cones, burs and unblown buds. Felt hats will be worn before the velvet ones are put on, and many of them are so handsome that they will be worn on dressy occasions throughout the season.

There will be less matching the glove with the shade of the dress than formerly. Such dark shades are now chosen for costumes that light-colored gloves of some harmonious tint are used to brighten the toilette. Thus with myrtle green, plum, or navy blue dresses the gloves are of the neutral shades of mode-color, wood, drab, or cream. For those who prefer a monotoned toilette there are dozens of shades of each of the stylish colors, slate gray, blue, green and brown. It is said grain will be the prevalent color for gloves to wear with various dresses. Brown is shown in all the "beige" hues, and in many seal brown and nut shades. Green gloves have "invisible" hues, and the blue-black gloves of last year reappear. The safest purchase, however, is the demi-shades of brown and gray, such as the natural colors of undressed kid gloves, as these are worn with any dress, and especially with black costumes.

Elegant costumes for the carriage are among the latest importations. They are made of velvet and gros grain, with square trains added to the upper skirt that give the effect of a court train. These consist of three long straight breadths, usually of velvet, sewed to the upper skirt just back of the tablier, and forming the back of the upper skirt, yet long enough to fall below the dress skirt proper and entirely conceal it, no matter of what rich fabric it is made.

Embossed satin with velvet raised figures is the novelty for cuirasses and trains of dinner dresses. Thus, a full-dress toilette of white satin has a square train covered with black embossed velvet arabesques, and all of the cuirass except the side forms is made of this embossed satin, while the side bodies are plain white satin, as also are the sleeves. The tablier is of white satin, with a flounce of black velvet, which is edged with the new strawberry velvet. Loops and bows of white satin lined with strawberry velvet trim the back of the basque, the front and the cuffs of the coat sleeves. Across the tablier are three diagonal ruches of black ostrich feathers, edged with heavy fringe of white and black chenille.—[Harper's Bazar.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN PARIS.

[Cor. of the Philadelphia Press.]

The taste and dress of American ladies traveling abroad is becoming a matter of very general comment among the French. It is a fact that the average female tourist brings to Paris very little clothing, and that shabby in the extreme. The limited wardrobe usually consists of cast-off garments, such as no lady with the means implied in the ability to travel would think respectable for home wear. Thus they pass into the gay boulevards, little caring how they look in their "ole clo's;" little dreaming of the contemptuous notice they attract even among the common people. There are the cash girls and those in the magazines, all more tastily and tidily dressed than our fresh American tourist. Even this class remark the shabby and long-worn costume, the inevitable Tyrolese hat, &c., and with feelings of scorn or pity frequently exclaim, 'She is an American, you can see that!" Very few of the elegant costumes ordered for the home outfit by our countrywomen see the light in Paris. Of course there is always a lavish "dress parade" among the ladies of the Colony; but as to transient visitors there is only the beauty of the face, hair, form, and conduct to delight the eyes of admiring men. There were my friends the H's—mother and daughter—that carried home the other day seventeen full trunks of silks, satins, velvets and millinery, and yet their invariable dress while here gave the impression of absolute, poverty. It is a lamentable fact that our national character is not as yet understood or appreciated abroad. Hence it is that the moment our women enter France they appear to every disadvantage, and become the subjects of abuse, slander and ridicule. If alone, they are at once preyed upon by evil and designing men, and few of the modern French chivalry are so high but what they will stoop so low. It is a wide contrast in national taste, manners and education that reflects so to the disadvantage of Americans in the narrow and prejudiced opinion of the French.

A ROYAL VOYAGE.

The London News describes the fitting up of the royal cabin of the Serapis which is to convey the Prince of Wales to India. It says:

"On ascending the grand staircase we find ourselves in the royal saloon. Here, perhaps, the visitor will experience some little disappointment. There is no glitter or gorgeousness. Indeed, we question whether the general appearance is not too sombre. The whole of the upholstery and the principal part of the furniture were selected by his Royal Highness himself, and he was consulted on every point. The apartments are very spacious, and have been so arranged that they can easily be divided by means of silk curtains. The whole of the grand saloon has been devoted to the use of his Royal Highness. The cabins hitherto existing have been removed, and the space has been used for the erection of sleeping-cabins, dressing-rooms, and bath-rooms, which his Royal Highness will use, those on one side during the outward and those on the other during the homeward voyage. The whole of the royal furniture is in unpolished English oak; the coverings of the chairs, sofas and lounges, the tops of the tables, in fact, everything requiring to be covered, are in a dull brown morocco leather. The stern lounges are framed, like the rest, in English oak, and are covered with leather; but the frames have been highly polished. The principal dining table will accommodate sixty guests, and will be in the form of a horse-shoe, the bow being fixed close to the bulkhead of the saloon. This table, however, will not always be used, and it is so constructed that it can easily be removed to make way for a smaller one of an oval shape, which will accommodate twenty-four guests. There are unpolished oak dumb waiters, and dinner wagons, oak side-flaps or carving tables, card-tables, one of Messrs. Jackson & Graham's recently invented and comfortable reclining chairs, and a host of other articles in oak which it would be difficult to enumerate. The whole of the carpeting throughout the royal apartment is of one pattern, and is in general keeping with the furniture. It is one of the best Brussels, and the pattern is Persian in character. The table covers are of Indian patterns. We may add that the arms of his Royal Highness appear upon nearly every article even the brown morocco overlaps of the primary cases for the writing tables and the many-colored leather footstools being stamped in gold with them. The general decorations of the saloon are exceedingly chaste, and reflect the greatest credit upon all concerned in the execution. The principal color is white, relieved by a very pale blue, with which the columns and cornices are painted. The latter are surmounted at intervals of about four feet with miniatures of the crest of the Indian troop-ships namely, a golden sun, bearing a garter, containing the words "Heaven's light our guide," within which is a star worked in silver. Gold has been freely but not extravagantly used in 'picking out' (to use a technical term) the various points usually gilded in yacht decorations. The sides are also relieved by eight pier glasses, framed in unpolished oak, a thick rope of gold encircling the whole. The Prince's retiring apartments are fitted up with every regard to comfort. He will sleep on a magnificent brass bedstead, which will be fixed to two upright standards, so as to give it a cradle movement; but what the effect will be in the case of the ship pitching or lurching, or making any save a rolling motion, we are unable to say. The furniture in the sleeping apartments is also of oak, with brown morocco coverings, the cabinets being particularly worthy of mention on account of the excellence of the carving. The writing tables are particularly handsome, the brown leather tops being richly edged with a broad band of gold worked into a design, combining the rose shamrock and thistle, while the Prince of Wales' feathers occupy each corner. The whole of the windows of the State apartments are furnished with patent self-acting spring blinds of sage green silk, the rollers being hidden by sage green valances of silken fringe, interspersed here and there with white silk tassels. Each window will also be supplied with lace curtains of magnificent pattern."

RELICS OF PETER THE GREAT.

The discovery of certain furniture and other property belonging to Peter the Great, in the very house he occupied during his visit to London, in 1698, gives a vivid notion of the stability of things in that great city. These articles are a book-case, and a side-board of dark-colored oak, and a strong box, composed of plate-iron, bound together with straps, fastened with headed bolts, and with wrought-iron hinges. The incognito "Czar of Muscovy," as he was called, himself made this chest and carved the oaken furniture, which he had highly decorated with the Russian eagle and coat-of-arms by a painter name John Smith. All this and much more was fully set forth at the time in the Gazette. The articles have lain unclaimed, and considered mere lumber, in a house on Great Tower street, which he occupied before his visit to John Evelyn, when he and his half civilized suite treated that worthy gentleman's garden so barbarously. One Stanislaus, a Pole, has found them, and a Russian noble in London has bought them to present to the present Czar, who will place them with other relics of Peter in Moscow.

WEDDED.

Some quick and bitter words we said,
And then we parted. How the sun
Swam through a sullen sea of gray!
A chill fell on the summer day.
Life's best and happiest hours were done;
Friendship was dead.

How proud we went our separate ways,
And spake no word and made no moan;
She braided up her flowing hair,
That I had always called so fair,
As though she scorned my loving tone,
My word of praise.

And I? I matched her scorn with scorn,
I hated her with all my heart.
Until—we chanced to meet one day;
She turned her pretty head away;
I saw two pretty tear-drops start,
Lo! love was born.

Some fond, repenting word I said,
She answered only with a sigh;
But when I took her hand in mine
A radiant glory half divine
Flooded the earth and filled the sky.
Now we are wed, and never quarrel any more.

A RELIC.

An interesting and wonderful relic has just been brought to light near San Bernadrino, Cal., whose origin doubtless antedates to a period when that country was inhabited by a race of people among whom the arts and sciences had attained a degree of perfection rarely surpassed. It appears that a man while bathing in a river near San Bernadrino discovered a dark circular object in the bed of the stream, which, on being brought to the surface, proved to be a truly marvellous piece of workmanship. The article is composed of a certain peculiar slate-colored stone, similar to that usually employed by the Indians of British Columbia for the manufacture of pipes, and is not found anywhere in California. In form it is circular, being somewhat shaped like a large dinner plate; the bottom for about six inches in diameter is perfectly smooth, and has a circular orifice in the centre about half an inch in diameter. Toward the rim it presents a slight convex appearance. This rim on the under surface is surrounded with a wreath of grapevines, so faultlessly engraved that even the most minute fibres of the leaves are clearly outlined true to life. On the upper surface of the rim is a peculiar border, composed first of two parallel lines extending round the entire rim, with an interval of about two inches between the lines. In the centre of these lines, running at right angles, at regular intervals, are smaller lines converging from the inner line in the form of quarter circles, meeting in the centre where they pass through ovals ending on the outer line in the centre of a crescent facing outward, while traversing the whole is a wavering line extending around the centre of the outer lines. The centre of this curious work, however, is the most astonishing portion. On it appears an almost marvellously beautiful and faultlessly executed wreath of flowers, leaves, vines, and scroll work, every bud, leaf and flower being perfectly natural and lifelike to the minutest detail. The whole is polished in the highest manner and is as smooth as glass. The entire workmanship, in beauty of design and delicacy of finish, excels the choicest productions of modern artists, and shows that the people by whom it was executed had reached an advanced stage of civilization. It is almost with a feeling of reverence that we gaze upon this relic of a past race, of whom no history has yet been found other than the ruins scattered on the plains, and whose origin and history is enveloped in impenetrable obscurity which probably never will be penetrated through all ages. The plate is in a remarkable state of preservation, owing, no doubt, to the indestructible quality of the stone of which it is composed.

FARM NOTES.

WATERING TREES.

As a general rule, watering your trees in summer does more harm than good, by crusting the surface without reaching the roots; and even if the roots are reached, the relief is only temporary, unless the watering is regularly repeated. There is a great want of appreciation of the amount of water required for trees by those who apply this remedy. A young tree four or five feet high, if growing well, soon throws out roots several feet on each side. If these roots are only three feet long, the circle of roots will be six feet in diameter, and at a depth of only one foot there would be no less than twenty-seven cubic feet of earth to saturate with water, requiring for one-fourth the bulk nearly one hogshead for a single watering. It is true that a young tree just set out may have had its roots cut much shorter, but as new ones are to be quickly thrown out into the soil as it commences its growth, a narrow watering will do but little good. Clean, mellow culture is better than all the watering that can be given—or wide and heavy mulching, if cultivation is impracticable.—[Country Gentleman.

GROWING POTATOES UNDER STRAW.

A correspondent says: "One of my neighbors last season raised over 400 bushels of fine potatoes per acre under sttaw, while the rest of us in open ground hardly got our seed back, the Summer being extremely hot and dry. His plan is to plant very shallow (one or two inches deep) in rows 18 inches apart, and when the potatoes are beginning to come up to cover with straw to the depth of eight or ten inches. This straw is of most advantage in dry seasons, showing but little if any benefit, and sometimes a positive damage, in wet."

KEEPING APPLES.

Apples keep well in good, new, clean flour barrels, headed up and placed in a cool, dry cellar, or better still in some upper room if not allowed to freeze. Barrel as above, and lay down in an outhouse or shed about three inches apart, on sawdust some three or four inches thick, and then cover, barrels and all, with sawdust deep enough to prevent freezing, being careful not to put on or between the barrels enough to heat. They can easily be taken out as wanted, a barrel at a time, and even fall apples keep crisp and nice till March or April.

SWALLOWING A CENT.

Dr. Gibbs, one of the editors of Hall's Journal of Health, who is himself an educated physician and surgeon, while on a railroad train the other day, was consulted by one of the employes on the train in relation to his little boy, who had that morning swallowed a cent. "What have you done for him?" asked the doctor. "We gave him a dose of castor-oil," was the reply. "Good practice so far; as soon as you reach home give him the whites of three raw eggs daily; let his diet be bread and milk, and nothing sour." The directions were followed faithfully, the whites of the eggs repeated every day, and the dose of oil at night; and on the fourth day the cent was discharged. It was one of the new copper coins, and considerably corroded by the action of the gastric juices. Since fatal results often follow the swallowing of a copper coin, the judicious treatment advised in this instance should be remembered by all who have the care of children. The essential points to be borne in mind are simply these. Albumen, or the whites of eggs, a bland diet free from acids, and castor oil.

SAD STORY.

A sad story comes from France. During the war with Germany a farmer named Roullon, living at Baume-le-Rollande, was shot down by German soldiers in the presence of his wife and children. The war over, the widow sold the ruins of her farm and went to Paris, where she worked for the support of her family. At length these were old enough to be placed out at service. But the poor woman could never forget the terrible loss of her husband and the ruin of her family, and the other day she committed suicide by inhaling the fumes of a charcoal fire. On the table was found the following letter: "The remembrance of the past is too much for me; I cannot support it. Now that my children are old enough to earn their own living, I can die in peace and join my dear husband. Adieu!"

VARIETIES.

GERMANY has decided to abandon silver as the standard of value in her financial system and substitute gold.

A GEORGIA editor offers to dress his paper in mourning for the death of anybody, where mourners can pay $10.

THE eldest son of the Prince of Wales is big enough now to dance with his grandmother, the Queen. He appears in the Court Circular as Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

A PEDDLER of toy balloons at the St. Joseph Exposition was doomed to see his whole stock in trade get away from him. His business went up, in fact, and did not come down again.

THERE is a regular witch case at Boyertown, Penn. The "bewitched" is a nine-year-old-boy. The antics which he cuts up are queer. The witch, of course, is "a certain old woman."

"YOU never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a mother reproachfully yesterday to her little eight-year-old girl. "Cause I never seen you when you was a little girl," was the prompt reply.

DR. J. W. REYNOLDS has had a wee baby born to him in Sherman, Texas, "with a full set of teeth in its head." What is remarkable is that the Doctor is a dentist. "Which possibly accounts for it," says the Houston Telegraph. How?

A LITTLE BOY who was nearly starved by a stingy uncle with whom he lived, meeting a lank gray-hound, one day in the street, was asked by his guardian what made the dog so thin. After reflecting the little fellow replied, "I suppose he lives with his uncle."

WON'T you cut open a penny for me, father?" said a little girl, when she came home from school one day. "Cut open a penny! What do you want me to do that for?" asked her father. "Cause," said the little girl, "our teacher says that in every penny there are four farthings, and I want to see them."

LIVERPOOL Mercury: The husband and wife had arranged that when one gets drunk the other should work, thus keeping on every other day. But once John kept drunk for three days and came home in distress. "And what are you crying about?" asked his helpmate. "Oh, I feel so unhappy," cried John. "Unhappy! and you've been drunk while I've been working ever since day before yesterday. Do you expect to be an angel?"

MR. J. R. POTTER, an eminent "Spiritualist" and agent of the Minnesota Spiritual Association, has been summoned from familiar companionship with the disembodied, to plead to the charge of stealing a pair of boots—as if personal property with a sole had a particular fascination in his eyes. Being arrested, he paid $30 to avoid going to jail, but averred that he bought the boots for $3 of a man who sighed and said he was hard up. A committee of "Spiritualists" having investigated the charge, have reported Mr. Potter not guilty; and innocent he appears to be.

THE lovers of oysters, and legion is the name of such, will be delighted to learn that ancient oystermen are predicting the best season for that sort of sea fruit since 1860. Already the bivalvular dainties are in plump condition. The great plantation owners at Newark Bay, Amboy, and other points along the Sound are expecting a yield of 2,000,000 bushels and profits of from $500,000 to $700,000. Partakers of the fried, the roast, the stewed, the raw, will appreciate the information that in this neighborhood 2,000 men and 1,000 vessels of all descriptions are engaged in supplying the oyster market.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1875

MASSACHUSETTS Republicans don't want Adams for Governor, nor Grant for President for a Third-Term.

GRANT'S big speech at Des Moines has created a great sensation. It is now believed that he is going to turn out to be a first class stump speaker.

SAYS the N. Y. Tribune "Ex-Senator Schurz's model speech at Cincinnati receives nothing but praise." Yes, but only from the organs of the bondholders.

ATTENTION is called to a letter in another column signed "S." It is from a Pittsburgher, an able writer and sound Democrat and is addressed to Mr. Manton Marble, editor of the New York World.

WELL, if we are going to lie, let's lie big.—Commercial.

It strikes us that you have been doing that already, but if you have any real big lies, trot them out, and we will see how they will compare with the mammoth for vast proportions.

WHEN "Wee" Kemble was poor he was willing to give greenbacks for bonds, after eight years he says he is sorry he ever said so,but he don't propose to give back the money he made by the operation. The difference between Kemble poor and Kemble rich is something worth remarking.

THE attention of the Dispatch is called to the fact that it makes a mistake in its Thursday's issue, in quoting an article from the Philadelphia Times concerning Judge Pershing. The Dispatch says:

"Even the Philadelphia Times said a few days ago that by his contradictory and ill-advised effusion he has dwafted, &c."

What the Times did say is:

"Judge Pershing has, by his refusal to resign his judicial place, dwarfed, &c."

Quite a difference here.

THERE is no city in the United States that has increased its debt so rapidly as Pittsburgh during the past five years. There is no city in the United States, where the taxes are so high and have increased so rapidly. There is no city in the United States where such enormous judgments have been taken by the city against citizens, in many cases amounting to absolute confiscation. Pittsburgh is under Radical Ring rule which accounts for it all, and the very men who have brought our people to the verge of bankruptcy, are asking for a new lease of power. Is not this the embodiment of impudence?

THE threat of forced resumption and the Radical policy of contraction are doing their work. Taking away the wealth of the industrial classes and giving it to the moneyed classes. Observe the comparative prices of gold and bonds on the day of the passage of the Resumption Act, and what they were yesterday. Under the Radical policy the wealth of the bonded aristocracy is daily increasing while the price of labor and property are steadily depreciating: Here are the figures that speak for themselves:

	Jan 17.	Oct. 1.	Increase.
Gold,	111⅛	117¾	5¾ per cent.
1881s	117⅝	123¾	5¼ per cent.
5-20s	115½	121¼	5¾ per cent.
Property declined			33@40 per cent.
Labor declined			37½@50 per cent.

A PITTSBURGH correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that the Radical Committee in this State are raising money to keep a number of mills going until after the election, so as not to lose the votes of the operatives, who are to be deluded until after the 2nd of November, when they will find themselves out of work. The same correspondent very pithily describes the situation, when he says that the laborers, merchants and manufacturers are not troubling themselves very much about specie, and that they are very well content to receive greenbacks for their labors and wares. The only thing that troubles them is that the Radical policy and the threat of forced resumption makes it almost impossible for them to get any kind of money. They intend to vote for a change of policy and better times on the 2nd day of November.

LIKE Morton the Commercial falsifies the record of the Supreme Court as to the decision on the legal tenders. Both declare that Chief Justice Chase decided that the greenbacks could not be made a legal tender under any circumstances. This is notoriously false. He decided that they could not be made a legal tender for debts contracted prior to the passage of the act and which were payable in gold. This decision was right, and should have stood. Grant packed the Supreme Court for the purpose of reversing this decision. The Radical party compelled men to take depreciated paper for their gold debts and they now propose to make the same men pay their currency debts in gold,which has been bought up and hoarded by the money sharks, and the enforcement of which will bankrupt three-fourths of all the people in the country.

WE see it stated upon what seems to be good authority that Col. J. W. Forney is expected home from Europe before the close of the Pennsylvania campaign. He will enter at once into the canvass, speaking for the Republicans in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lancaster and other places. It is to be hoped that this is a fact, and that he will tell us all about the following statements that he made three years ago, and which we copy from the Press. Col. Forney ought to know all about the truth of his assertions:

Hartranft's account with Yerkes shows that the former gambled in stocks to the amount aggregating $700,000 in one year—1871—and that he had no margin on deposit worth mentioning. The inference is, of course, that those fancy stocks were carried as Yerkes swears, "with money belonging to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."—Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Sept., 1872.

Never has the charges against any public man been so clearly proven as those against Auditor General Hartranft. He has been convicted of unfaithfulness as an official, with speculating with the bonds of the commonwealth, and with allying himself with a band of corruptionists. Not a single substantial answer has been made to any of the accusations against him.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Sept., 1872.

One of the most damaging accounts in the long indictment against General Hartranft is unquestionably that connecting him directly with Mackey and Yerkes, the broker in stock gambling operations, carried on with the State moneys. THE PROOFS OF THIS ARE ABSOLUTELY CONCLUSIVE.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Sept., 1872.

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATION.

The Democracy of the two cities and the county at large should realize the great importance of thorough organization, as a means of defeating the odious, extravagant and corrupt Ring at the approaching election, and act upon it accordingly. The Committeemen in every ward and township should set about crystallizing the reform and anti-Ring voters into organizations that will ensure a full vote on the day of the election.

The Ring itself is leaving nothing undone that will ensure the leaders a new lease of power, and continues the regime at the Court House that has already attracted public attention and the attention of the magistrates and a Grand Jury. The people now clearly see the only mode of reform, and that is for the voters to turn the men out of power who has brought obloquy upon the fair name of Allegheny County. This may be easily and effectually done, and the surest mode of doing this is for the anti-Ring voters to organize so as to ensure a full vote against Ring domination.

We need not elaborate the great importance of such an organization as we now suggest. It will strike every thinking voter at once, and we trust will incite them to immediate action. A large majority of the people of the county and especially of our own Ring-ridden cities are opposed to the Court House and City Hall cliques, and it only requires that the importance of united action, as a matter of self-preservation, should be fully presented to them to ensure the overwhelming defeat of a Ring, that has piled up debt and taxes almost without limit, and ruled the voters and taxpayers with a rod of iron. Therefore, complete your organizations, co-operate with the honest anti-Ring Republicans, and secure the final and complete overthrow of the Ring.

LEGENDARY.

"This note is a legal tender for all debts public and private except duties on imports, and interest on the public debt, and is exchangeable for United States six per cent. Twenty Years Bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years"—Act of Feb. 25th 1862

"This note is a legal tender for all debts public and private except duties on imports, and interest on the public debt, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States".—Act of March 10th 1862, and March 3d 1863.

The above legends are printed on the back of the several issues of legal tender notes authorized by the several acts of Congress referred to. Will some of the financial wiseacres of our Radical contemporaries explain the meaning of the phrase "*and is receivable in payment of all loans* made TO THE UNITED STATES?" All acts of Congress and decisions of Courts changing the original contract are subject to review by the great court of the people,who will settle this question finally, when it holds its next grand national inquest.

ALL FROM THE COURT HOUSE.

Some complaint has been made that the Democratic ticket has been too largely composed of men from the city but the Republican ticket is altogether from the Court House. The candidates are already in office and want to succeed themselves. They increase the taxes of the people and employ the their leisure time in securing delegates to the nominating Convention and then fasten themselves upon the taxpayers. Shall it be done? There is every reason to believe the people will repudiate the whole concern.

WHEN the life of the nation was in danger, the government issued its paper promises to pay on long time, ten, twenty and forty years, taking 33 and 50 cents in gold for its bonds and greenbacks. Now every dollar of these bonds that cost 33 and 50 cents is worth 121¼ and 123 7-8 cents on the dollar in gold. The greenbacks alone are worth in gold less than their face. The reason is because Congress has legislated in favor of the bonds and against the greenbacks. The former are held by the large capitalists—the latter by the people. The bondholder's Congress fixed a day for forced resumption. From the very day of the passage if the act, gold has gone steadily up, and the people's money has lost in value as compared with gold, the bondholder's money. The people who are now fighting for their lives—their homes, their families and their all, against the monster of approaching bankruptcy. All they ask is a little time and a fair show--that their money shall not be depreciated—so that they may be able, through a revival of prosperity that will come, if reasonable time and a fair chance is granted, to meet their obligations without being reduced to bankruptcy. But no, say the Radical resumptionists--"you shall have no time; on the 1st day of January 1879, you must pay in gold regardless of consequences. We care not what may be the condition of mercantile and commercial affairs—if bankruptcy comes you will have to take the consequences." It is for the people to say whether they will endorse the Radical policy by their votes, or whether they will protect themselves.

MR. KEMBLE'S APOLOGY.

After long and mature deliberation, W. H. Kemble has written a letter of apology to Mr. August Belmont, and gave it to the public prints in which he says:

"And just here let me say that because Mr. Belmont was not willing to give up his gold bonds and accept greenbacks in payment, I wrote him a foolish and insulting letter, for which I now take occasion to apologize; an apology long delayed but none the less sincerely given."

The miserable abjectness of this apology we presume is intended to compensate for its long delay. It has apparently only occurred to Mr. Kemble at this late day that it is necessary for him to apologize for his "foolish and insulting letter," written eight years ago, while he was State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. But what deprives the apology of any sort of value is the fact that it is quite as selfish as the original letter was "foolish and insulting."

Eight years ago Mr. Kemble was poor. For reasons not necessary to explain at this point, he was in favor of paying gold bonds in greenbacks. Now Mr. Kemble is rich, and he is in favor of paying greenback debts in gold. The changing of gold debts into greenback debts was a good thing for Mr. Kemble eight years ago, and the changing of greenback debts into gold debts is a good thing for Mr. Kemble in 1875.

This is the statemanship of Mr. Kemble and the party he represents—a kind of statesmanship that always keeps its hand in the money bag and its eye on the main chance. The Pennsylvania bonds held by Mr. Belmont's clients were payable in gold, but Mr. Kemble and the Radical leaders of Pennsylvania, against the unanimous protest of the Democrats in the Legislature, including Judge Pershing, repudiated this contract and compelled the holders of the bonds to take greenbacks which were then worth fifty cents on the dollar. The 5-20 bonds were made payable in greenbacks and the Radical leaders repudiated that contract and compelled the people to pay them in gold.

In the case of the Pennsylvania bonds the holders paid their face value in gold, dollar for dollar. The Radical leaders robbed them of 50 cents on every dollar, by the act of repudiation. The holders of the 5-20 bonds paid 33 cents of the dollar The Radical leaders by repudiating the peoples' side of the contract, added 66 per cent to the wealth of the bondholders, and 66 per cent, to that portion of the public debt. In both these instance of repudiation, they were conceived and carried out for the pecuniary benefit of such Radical statesmen as Mr. W. H. Kemble.

But Mr. Kemble and the Radical leaders are not content merely to sweat gold bonds into greenback bonds, and greenback bonds into gold bonds and get rich by the operation, but under the forced resumption act, they propose to enter a wider field, and compel individuals who contracted debts upon a paper basis to pay them in gold. While these financial professors were poor they did not want a gold currency, but now that they are rich and have the gold of the country at their control, and have secured a monopoly of the government bonds, they have suddenly discovered that greenbacks are dishonest rag money and that specie payments must be immediately resumed. Mr. Kemble has a palatial bank now, which erst while was stuffed with the Sinking Funds of the Commonwealth. In 1867 he did not own a palatial bank full of the State Sinking Funds and gold-bearing bonds. It will be money in Mr. Kemble's pocket to compel his debtors who borrowed his greenbacks and national bank notes to pay their debts in gold. Such a proceeding would add not less than 25 per cent. to Mr. Kemble's wealth. No wonder then that he should write an apology for his "foolish and insulting" letters of eight years ago. In this business Mr. Kemble is acting in concert with the leaders of his party. But do the people think that it is safe to entrust power into the hands of men who do such "foolish and insulting" things? Especially when a large per centage of profit results from their "foolish and insulting" acts, as Mr. Kemble delicately puts it. The people have made up their minds that this class of statesmen and financiers shall step down and out, and death-bed confessions and long delayed apologies are not enough to save them.

MR. JOHN ROUTH.

By reference to the proceedings of the Democratic Committee, published elsewhere, it will be seen that the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Alexander McFarland, Esq., from the Democratic county ticket, has been filled by the selection of Mr. John Routh for Register. The selection is one eminently fit to be made, and will add strength to a ticket that is already strong. Mr. Routh is as well known to the citizens of Allegheny county as any man within its borders, and is only known to be respected for his good qualities and sterling integrity. He possesses not only the ability but all the requisite qualifications to discharge all the duties pertaining to the office. He will deserve as he will receive the cordial support of the people who are seeking a reform of Ring abuses.

HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON appears to have taken upon himself the heavy work of the campaign for the Republican ticket and continually misrepresents the record of Mr. Pershing notwithstanding his attention has been directed to the printed record. The Philadelphia Times states—

In 1863 Judge Pershing cordially supported and voted far the amendment to the Constitution allowing our soldiers to vote. It is recorded in House Journal for that year, page 908. Mr. McPherson conceals it. In 1864 he again earnestly supported and voted for the same amendment as is recorded in House Journal for that year, page 307. Mr. McPherson deliberately withholds it from his hearers. When the effort was made by some violent Democratic partisans to postpone the ratification of the amendment until October, and thus prevent our soldiers from voting at the general election of that year, Judge Pershing faithfully urged and voted for a special election in August, so that our soldiers could be enfranchised for the October election. This record is on page 699 of the House Journal for that year. Mr. McPherson did not dare to give it. On the bill regulating elections in the camp, Judge Pershing endeavored to amend the bill to give the greatest possible security to the purity of the election. Mr. McPherson cannot point to an amendment he offered that was not in the interest of full and honest elections. Judge Pershing said in discussing the bill:

"So far as my record is concerned it is entirely consistent on this subject, and I am willing to stand by it. I am in favor of a fair bill enabling the soldiers to vote. I am not opposed to soldiers voting; but I am opposed to a fraudulent return of their vote, after it has been fairly cast. * * * This is a very serious matter--one far above the reach of party politics. * * * I believe that under the provisions of this bill, their votes (the soldiers) will not be fairly returned and counted."

He voted against the bill for the reasons stated, and the Republicans of the Senate sustained Judge Pershing, when the bill was returned to them, by voting against the action of the House. They voted just as Judge Pershing voted, and sent a bill to a committee of conference, in which the House concurred unanimously. Judge Pershing being present. He was himself appointed by the Republican Speaker of the House on the committee of conference, and when the best bill was secured that Judge Pershing could secure, it was passed finally without a dissenting vote, Judge Pershing being present. This record is in House Journal, page, 1,240.

MINOR NOTES.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco newspapers, the new disposition of the Lick fund has not taken a singe cent away from the public use.

THE Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society has unanimously tendered an invitation to Hon. Jefferson Davis to deliver an address at the Fair which commences Oct. 12.

WHAT one vote may do was shown in the recent election in Lassen County, Cal. There was a majority of one vote for Governor, the two candidates for the Shrievalty are tied, and the School Superintendent was elected by one.

PRESIDENT GRANT, whatever may be his faults, deserves to be known as the Office-holders' Friend. Whenever a rascal drops out of a big office, he is certain to get a letter from the President praising him for unswerving integrity.

GREAT preparation are making for the South Carolina State Fair in Columbia, in November. The buildings are being whitewashed and the grounds cleared of weeds. Mr. Jefferson Davis will be invited to deliver the address, and Gen. Colquitt, of Georgia, is to be asked to lecture.

THE official canvass of the votes on the New Jersey constitutional amendments shows that they all received a majority of more than forty thousand, except the twelfth amendment, known as the "five county act," which received a majority of 6,734.

IT is to be hoped that Mr. Delano's successor, whoever he may be, will escape the "persecution of the press." He can do so by escaping such jobs and frauds as have so long scandalized especially the Indian branch of the Interior service.—Baltimore Sun.

THE President will get back to Washington possibly some time next winter. After his Western swing is to visit the old homestead in Clermont county, Ohio. As a large amount of sentiment surrounds this visit, it will take him several days to be in traveling trim.

THE nomination or this irreproachable ticket was made not only without enthusiasm, but under a depression of spirit. The crisis was there, but not the men to meet it. Good citizen as Mr. Rice is, his name carries with it no inspiration in the struggle for reform that is now going on,—Boston Post.

MR. SHEPPERD LEFFLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, has taken the stump. In his opening speech at Des Moines, Ia., last Wednesday, he declared himself opposed to either contraction or inflation, and favored the substitution of legal-tender notes for bank notes.

IT is announced that Jno. W. Forney will be home before the election to make several addresses advocating the continuation of thieving Rings in power. He had better stay away, for if he comes to Pittsburgh he will be closely questioned in regard to those twenty-five thousand dollars he pocketed.

POSTMASTER JEWELL has written to the managers in Alabama, in answer to some applications for office, that he must have good men for responsible places, and that he prefers good Democrats to bad Republicans. Alabama can't quite understand the change. The old rule used to be steadily to prefer bad Republicans to good ones.

EVIDENTLY the Republican journals are not as sanguine as they might be. There are already frantic cries for organization, while one or two are devoting themselves to attempts to prove that the Republican ticket is good enough for Republicans, and that none of them ought to vote the Democratic ticket. This is one of many signs of numerous recruits for the Syracuse ticket from the opposite camp.—N. Y. Tribune.

OVER six millions of the moneys of the Sinking Fund squandered by Radical Administrations since 1865, a considerable portion thereof while John F. Hartranft was Auditor General and *ex officio* comissioner of the Sinking Fund. Does this fact commend the Radical ticket to the support of the people of Pennsylvania?—Harrisburg Patriot.

GEN. GRANT, please read the following extract from John Quincy Adams' dairy "Mr Raimbert brought presents of procelain for my wife, for Charles, and another for myself. I refused to receive them, it being a principle which I found to be necessary to adopt from the first day I became a public man, never to accept for myself or my family a gift while I held a public office."—Boston Post.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS: Senator Morton is to open the Pennsylvania campaign at Pittsburgh to-morrow. He ought to put up a sign, say about like this:

O. P. MORTON,
DESIGNER AND MANUFACTURER OF KEY-NOTES.
Campaigns Accurately Pitched at Short Notice.
Rallying Cries Constantly in Stock.
Stimulating Cordials and Soothing Syrups Accurately Compounded.
References (by permission): James G. Blaine, of Maine, and William Allen, of Ohio.
☞ Don't Forget the Place—Sign of the Bloody Shirt.

WE feel in the disposition to prophesy that if the Democratic party carry all the elections up to and including that of November, 1876, it will not this year, nor next year, nor the year after next, put through Congress any legislation that will secure the inflation of the currency. We might prophesy for years beyond those named, but it does not seem worth while to stretch the mind or memory of the people.—N. Y. Sun.

THE Constitutional Convention of North Carolina has refused to remove the disabilities of ex-Governor Holden, now postmaster at Raleigh, who was impeached and expelled from the Gubernatorial chair. This deprives the Republicans of one candidate for Governor, and keeps out of office a friend of Grant, who wants the President to be President again. During Holden's administration the State debt ran up to $35,000,000, and few good citizens of North Carolina will mourn because of his continued exclusion from places of trust.

SARDIS (Miss.) Star; With every one of the Conservative clubs in this county the colored men come up and join us. They say they are completely disgusted with the way the carpet-baggers whine around them, begging them to "Stand by the party," etc. And it is a known fact that those who join with us in trying to defeat the Radicals are of the more intelligent class of the colored population. When the election day arrives, we don't believe the Rads will be able to poll one single intelligent colored voter.

THE Democratic County Convention of Clearfield has unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in Hon. William A. Wallace, the Democratic representative in the United States Senate from this Commonwealth, the Democracy of the State and nation, and the people everywhere, have a champion of their rights and liberties, whose ability and pure personal character commend him to their highest respect and confidence, and place him in the front rank of American statesmen.

BRENHAM Texas, correspondence Galveston News: The storm here, and from all parts of the country, as far as I have heard, has been severe. The heaviest losers are the farmers, whose cotton fields are devastated, and not more than a bale to ten acres of land will be left to gather. The corn in fields is flattened, but the sunshiny weather will cause nearly all to be saved. Fences have been flattened, and thousands of all kinds of trees uprooted. Every body looks blue indeed, as the heavy losses experienced by the farmers will cause all kinds of business to be dull.

THE poet is getting into the campaign. Here is the last:

John Jones he is a banker bold,
A banker bold he be:
He puts his money into bonds
And got his currency.

He pays no taxes, keeps no poor,
Nor helps our schools along;
He sits and clips his gold coupons,
And groweth rich by storm.

Is John Jones any better man
That Thomas Smith or me,
Than he should get his pay in gold
And us in currency?

THEY have had a queer case of turning the tables in Minnesota. One H. H. Finley—a name not entirely unknown in this neighborhood—was indicted a few days since by the Grand Jury sitting at St. Paul. Instead of going to trial, however, like a tractable criminal, the defendant alleged all sorts of irregularities against the Grand Jury in finding the indictment against him, and actually succeeded, upon the strength of an affidavit made by one of the jurors, in getting the whole body placed in the prisoner's box to answer for contempt. Upon examination by the Court the jurors were discharged, but they had a narrow escape.

NEW JERSEY is a hard State for the owner of fast horses, as Mr. Carman, of Morgansville, has found out to his cost. Mr. Carman entered a pair of trotters at the Waverley Park races last week and won one of the races. One of his horses became overheated and while in that condition received a wetting from a passing shower. The result was a severe cold and subsequently death. This was in itself a severe loss, as the horse was valued at $25,000; but the authorities have added to Mr. Carman's burden by prosecuting him for cruelty to animals in over-driving the horse. When the suit is concluded Mr. Carman will probably take the surviving horse into some other State.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S STATUE.

[Louisville Courier Journal.]

The old Philadelphia North American, "the oldest paper in the country," and the sleepiest and most old fashioned, gives a long, low growl because a statue of Stonewall Jackson has been brought from England to be placed in position at Richmond, Va. Says this "oldest paper:"

The statue of Stonewall Jackson presented to the State of Virginia by agents of English sympathizers with the effort for the destruction of the American Union and mourners for the failures of the "Lost Cause," has already developed an amount of bitterness in journals not given to extreme expressions of Radicalism, that leads to a regret that this statue is to stand in the capital of Virginia a perpetual English insult to the republic and an aggravation to every loyal American who would fain forget the animosities of the civil war. How is it possible to do so with such visible and permanent honors heaped on the leaders of the Confederate cause, and such obloquy bestowed upon all the Southern men who were true to the Union in the hour of its great peril, we are unable to see.

Well, what are you going to do about it?

A LETTER TO "THE WORLD."

PITTSBURGH, PENNA—: Sept. 28, 1875.

TO MANTON MARBLE, Esq.,
Editor of "The World."

SIR. It may be an excuse for writing this letter, if not a sufficient reason, that I have been a constant buyer of, or subscriber to, The World ever since it has been under your management—and as an admirer of its enterprise as a newspaper, and of the vigor and literary excellence of its articles, I venture to object to its present course in regard to the existing financial dilemna.

I believe the World considers itself, and is looked upon as an organ of Democratic opinion—but I failed, with Democrats generally, to see the wisdom of its course, when in 1868, it made the unseemly demand that the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President should be withdrawn from the canvass, or rather thrust from their candidacy—nor can we perceive that the present furious attempts of the World and of the monied interests of New York to force their peculiar views upon the Democrats of Ohio and Pennsylvania are discreet or well-advised. The self-posed task of the World in this matter is performed in an arrogant and presumptuous style.

I cannot distinguish between the bad taste of the World when it calls Gov. Allen a "hoary-headed repudiator," and those who sustain him "foul mouthed lunatics," and "idiots and thieves"—and coarse and common modes of discussion practised by the weekly organs of the slum and the stews, and, would submit that the World, whose thoughts are generally presented in such elegant and erudite language, does itself great wrong to deal with so great a question after so vindictive and vulgar a fashion.

In urging the return to "Hard Money and Free Trade" after the headlong manner of steeple-chase riders, who, scorning all obstacles, rush with reckless speed toward the towering object of the end of the course, The World seems to forget its customary caution and forethought. A return to Hard Money, and a fair adjustment of the Tariff, (which, after all, is the real object of the Free Traders), can not, I think, be accomplished in any such way. It will be by a slow and painful progress that must be made along the old highways, and not across hill and dale, woods and water courses. There are thousands of men who like myself want as much hard money and as little tariff taxation as possible, but who do not believe that the misgovernment, the errors, and the corruptions of fifteen years, can be repaired or remedied in the time it takes to wage a political campaign, or to pass an act of Congress. Nor are we "hoary-headed repudiators," nor "foul mouthed fanatics," "nor "idiots and thieves"—though some of us may be guilty of gray hairs.

Why has New York so energetically declared in favor of Hard Money and Free Trade? Because her people think it their interest that these measures should be instantly enforced by the popular voice and the power of Congress. And why does Ohio ask that the return to specie payments shall be gradually brought about? Because the people of Ohio believe that it is not their interest that specie payments should be suddenly precipitated. The conditions of these States (and they respectively represent the condition of all the States) are directly opposite in the matter of debt. New York is a *lending* State—Ohio is a *borrowing* State. How arrogant, then—may I not say insolent!—it is for the *lenders* of New York of which the World is an organ, to denounce and abuse the *borrowers* of Ohio, because they did not adopt in their canvass for State officers, the financial views of New York? The World ought to remember that when it attempts to scold or dragoon the Democrats of Ohio into the policy of New York, it is ignoring, nay, attacking its vaunted policy of "Home Rule." And it is because the Democrats of Ohio accept and cherish the doctrine of "Home Rule" that they have incurred, by turns, the fierce abuse and the pedantic petulance of the World and the scorn of its supporters. The World has made an idle attempt to compel conformity of opinion which never can exist in States whose interests and pursuits are so entirely different.

In the palmy days of the Democratic party, it was not considered "fanatical," nor "idiotic," nor "thievish," for the Democrats of Pennsylvania to pass the highest kind of high tariff resolutions, at all their State conventions—nor was Virginia refused the privilege of voting with Pennsylvania for Democratic Presidents, because she regularly passed resolutions against protective tariffs. The manufacturers and the free-traders of each section fought out their private battles as best they might, in Congress and out of it, still maintaining the integrity of the party in regard to Centralization, Naturalization, Annexation, Domestic Trade and Foreign Commerce, and all the themes that justly belonged to National politics. But now, under the departing shadow of the pestilence of Federal Radicalism, which has scattered its baleful influences everywhere, the World takes the high federal ground that the citizens of New York should impose upon the citizens of the sovereign State of Ohio, doctrines which are (for the time) to the instant and exclusive advantage of New York. And this amazing assumption is enforced in the most insulting and contumelious words!

I beg you, my dear sir, to look upon this appeal for a change of demeanor in your influential journal as earnestly and kindly meant, if not cogent nor convincing. I know that thousands of the Democrats of Western Pennsylvania beside myself hold these views. Nor must you rashly conclude that these are the opinions of anxious debtors alone (if, indeed to be one of these unfortunates is a crime). Rely upon it that many men whose condition would be improved, and whose store would be increased by an immediate return to specie payments, do not favor it, because they see and believe that needless and pervading distress would be brought upon honest debtors who are struggling in the morass into which Radical misrule has thrown them—rely upon it such as these do not want sudden resumption at such a cost.

The debtors, like the poor, it is certain, will be always with us; if we are to wait for the restoration of Hard Money until everybody shall be out of debt, the happy hour would never come. But I venture to affirm that not one-fourth of the amount of debt was contracted in the two years ending September 17, 1875, as there was in the two years ending September 17, 1873—when the failure of the Radical Rothschilds, Jay Cooke & Co., brought on the panic. The smaller the amount of private debt, the easier the process of resumption will be. And the amount of indebtedness under the present sharp processes of adjustment, will not be one-half what it is now in two years more.

The people of the West honestly believe that their prosperity—nay, their pecuniary salvation, greatly depends on the policy declared in the State Conventions of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They do not mean any harm to the bondholders and lenders of money, whether they live in New York or elsewhere in these States, or across the sea. But the sending for Mr. Carl Schurz, and bringing him from Germany in hot haste to defend the not imperilled cause of the bondholders, and the injudicious course of the World, and other Hard Money organs, seem to show that they are anxious to precipitate such a dispute; and Mr. Schurz may succeed as well in this as he did in his labors to provoke rebellion—but he failed as a warrior, and was not a success as a Senator—and warned by the failure of the World in that department, he should not in his monetary mission indulge in epithets nor invectives. All the Democrats of the Western States demand of their brethren in the East in this contest, is a respectful recognition of the platforms they have put forth. They firmly insist on decent treatment, and a fair consideration of their purposes and opinions. Are they not entitled to this at the hands of their fellow-Democrats of the Eastern States? And shall they not be gratified in this modest request?

Yours respectfully,
S.

THE COST OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The following figures ought to alarm our people, they are simply amazing. The weakest feature of our boasted Republican institutions is undoubtedly the management of cities. The N. Y. Evening Post furnishes the following:

Besides their large national debt the people of the United States bear heavy burdens imposed by the various local governments, state, county and municipal. A comparison in this respect with other nations, Great Britain, for example, is favorable to us. The following table is made up from official statistics and careful and trustworthy estimates:

American state debts	$382,970,516
American county debts	180,000,000
American municipal debts	769,000,000
Total American public debts, other than national debt	1,351,970,517
Total local indebtedness of Great Britain	350,000,000
Local American debt per head	30
Local British debt per head	11
Yearly interest on local American debt	93,000,000
Yearly interest on local British debt	15,000,000
Tax levy on fifteen principal American cities in 1869-70	64,000,000
In 1874-5	97,500,000
Total state, county and municipal taxes in 1870	280,000,000
In 1875	363,000,000
Yearly municipal taxes	295,000,000
Increase of county and municipal indebtedness in five years	430,000,000

It appears from the foregoing that our total public indebtedness, other than national, is nearly a thousand millions of dollars greater than that of Great Britain. The amount in proportion to population is nearly three times as much here as it is there. The interest is more than six times as great in this country. Our national debt is not likely to be increased unless in the event of another costly war. Our local debts, on the contrary, are rapidly increasing. In five years $430,000,000 have been added to our county and municipal indebtness alone, although, in the cases of cities, the people have many public works—some of great utility—to show for their money. The yearly taxes for other than national purposes increase within the same time from $280,000,000, to $363,000,000.

It is a question how long these burdens can continue to be imposed with a steadily increasing pressure, without seriously impairing the prosperity of the country. The question must soon be answered one way or in one way. A community, no more than one of its individual members, can live indefinitely beyond its means. Some way must be found to reduce the cost of local government, or we shall begin the second century of the republic with gloomy prospects. The only practical way as yet suggested is to restrict, by rigid constitutional provisions, the power of States, counties, cities towns and villages to incur debt.

THE LABOR MEN AND JUDGE PERSHING.

WHAT THE LABOR ORGAN SAYS ABOUT THE CONTEST.

[Pottsville Workingman.]

The legislative record of Judge Pershing, despite what the Miners' Journal (organ of the P. & R. R. Co.), the Scranton Republican (organ of the D. & H. and D. L. & W. Cos.), the Pittsburg Commercial (organ of Mackey's Treasury ring), the Harrisburg Telegraph (old Wagg Cameron's personal organ) and other sheets of like ilk may say to the contrary is clean and pure. He was a war Democrat, less hide-bound, it is presumable than either Hartranft or Rawle (both of whom were members of the same party at the time) would have been had they occupied his position. But we are not supporting him for Governor because of what he did in the Legislature. We have different and more important reasons. He is the candidate of a party that, no matter what may have been its sins of omission in the past, is now, so far as Pennsylvania and Ohio are concerned, planted squarely on doctrines in which all men believe who hold that this government is a government designed for the benefit of the whole people and not as a means of making the few rich at the expense of the many. Being on that platform, he is virtually pledged to an honorable way support and advance its teachings. In 1872 he wrote:

I do not regard the office of judge as in any sense a political one. Nomination it is true, are made by the respective political organizations, but it is the duty of him upon whom the honor of judicial station is conferred to carefully exclude party bias from the bench.

We of Schuylkill county, who know how faithfully he has redeemed the promise implied in the foregoing words, are willing to trust him as the representative of the principles whose success we are now seeking. We put our trust in him without fear, knowing from experience the best of teachers, that he will not betray it. His opponent, Hartranft, however good or bad a man, cannot trust, because he is the candidate of a party whose canvass is being prosecuted with the money of the banks and the credit-mongers, whose success means two bank and bullion national parties in '76. Even if it were true, which it emphatically is not, that Judge Pershing's past acts were an uninterrupted succession of mistakes, would not be the extreme of folly for us to allow ourselves to be influnced by them when we know so well, from his untainted record since here, that they must have been errors of the head, not of the heart, and at a time when his defeat, and that of his party, will involve consequences of disastrous a character to all labor.

THAT RECORD.

The following is an extract from the Legislative Record of 1862, page 252:

Mr. Pershing (on leave given) offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That this house has heard with feeling of patriotic joy the intelligence of the capture of Fort Donaldson and we hereby tender the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania to the gallant officers and men of the army and navy, who by the recent victories at Roanoke Island, Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson, have added new lustre to the American name, blighted the hopes of treason and of traitors, and thrown an imperishable glory over the age and nation.

WALLACE AND KEMBLE.

THE SENATOR PUTS IN A POSITIVE DISCLAIMER—HE DID NOT VOTE FOR THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the Times.

CLEARFIELD, October 1.—I am too much engaged in important trials in court to reply to Mr. Kemble's flank movement now, but will do so very soon. I did not vote for the new loan or funding bill.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

THE HOUR-GLASS.

Sparkling, dancing downward,
Merrily drop the sands,
While the golden hours so gayly pass,
Amid rose, and lily, and soft green grass;
Oh! dimpled baby-hands?

Glittering, flashing downward,
In the glow of the April sun,
Ah! sweet white fingers, and sky-blue eyes,
And cheeks as rosy as western skies;
'Tis pity in Youth's first Paradiso
That the sands so swiftly run!

Stealing forever downward,
Gray tinging their virgin gold,
Pulses still quiver, and hearts still beat,
But the road grows hard for the tired feet;
Surely the sky had more warmth and heat,
And the sands showed brighter of old!

Dropping drearily downward,
The evening is well nigh o'er
The brightest and best the rivers have crossed,
The bolt is shot, and the venture lost:
The bark on the last long wave is tossed,
The glass needs to turn no more.

—All The Year Round.

COURT OF HENRY III. OF FRANCE.

Imagine vast chambers, the walls of which are covered by hangings of black or yellow leather, adorned with cyphers in gold and silver and Byzantine arabesques, the apartments are divided by heavy velvet curtains, and are furnished with seats of elaborately carved oak; with curious chests of ivory or ebony, relieved by crests of azure or fleur-de-lis of gold; silver statuettes; coffers adorned with trefoils of gold, or salamanders formed with topaz, emeralds or turquoise. Imagine these salons, peopled with yellow-haired courtiers, beautiful as Antinous, their graceful forms clothed in tight-fitting jackets, encircled by belts of red, yellow or blue silk embroidered, like a Byzantine missile, with precious stones; a small clock hangs from the shoulder, a small cap of green or blue velvet covers the head, and earrings of gold or jewels hang from the ears. Some are attired yet more gorgeously. Bonnets of black velvet, breeches and doublets of cloth of silver, shoes and sword scabbards of white velvet, long sweeping mantles of black velvet embroidered with fleur de lis and tongues of flame, and monograms of the King in silver thread, and turned up with orange satin, from the shoulders, in lieu of a hood, hangs a mantelet of cloth of gold, also enriched with fleur-de-lis, monograms, and tongus of flame; a grand color formed of knots of monograms, fleur-de-lis and tongues of flame, to which hangs a large dove, encircles the neck. These are the Knights of the most noble order of Saint Esprit, the mignons, Saint Maigrin, Joyeuse, D'Epernon, etc., all destined to an infamous immortality in the pages of history. Their occupations are various; some are fencing with their long rapiers; others are playing at cup and ball; others are gaily laughing and chatting. Suddenly there is a momentary lull; the swords are sheathed, the plaything cast aside, the laughter hushed, and every head is uncovered. The velvet hangings of one of the doorways are pulled aside by two gorgeously-attired pages, and a strange figure enters upon the scene. It looks like a man, but the costume, low-necked and elegant, is that of a woman; so is the complexion, rendered delicate in appearance by pastes and cosmetiques. Suspended round its neck is a basket of blue satin, in which are several very small dogs, whose long silky ears it is caressing with its jeweled hands, more white and beautiful than those of a lady. These hands are the object of much care; they are nightly encased in gloves of a peculiar skin to preserve their delicacy. This creature, half man, half woman, is Henry III., the sovereign of warlike France, and once, too, who ere now has proved himself a General of no mean courage. Round him gather the mignons, eager to relate their scandalous adventures of the previous night,—stories especially delightful to the Royal ears. Maigrin relates in Rabelaisque language the story of a rendezvous with the frail Duchesse de Guise, an amoure which will presently cost him his life; Henry smiles delightedly, for, like his brother, he mortally hates the Guises. Suddenly his face changes to a look of horror, his eyes are darting flames upon D'Epernon, whom, in accent trembling with passion, he orders from his presence; and, as the discomfited courtier hastens to obey, literally chases him with opprobrious epithets from the chamber. What offense has the favorite committed? The gravest of all in the eyes of his master,—he has neglected the proprieties of costume, and dared to stand before majesty with doublet buttoned awry and without white shoes! This is a day of Saint Esprit. But Henry, spite of the gayety of his Court, is the prey of a chronic melancholy, and there are other days when the silk and the cloth of gold are exchanged for coarse black robes and monkish cowls,—costume of the Brotherhood of Death; an order instituted, some say, to commemorate the death of one of his mignons, others, that of his mistress, the Princess de Conde. The emblem of this order is a skull decked and intertwined with jewels; its directors are monks and friars, and even bourgeois are honored by admittance to its ranks. There is yet another order, that of the White Penitents, to which only the favorites are admitted. There are secrets and mysteries in these Brotherhoods, such, perhaps, as those that were practiced by the votaries of Isis.—[Temple Bar.

THE AUCTION SALE AT OGONTZ.

[Philadelph a Times, Sept. 28.]

The sound of the autioneer's hammer rang through the wide halls and long corridors of Jay Cooke's magnificent residence, "Ogontz," yesterday. By order of the trustee, M. Thomas & Sons began at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to sell the furniture and fixings, works of art, plants and the entire movable property connected with this fine country seat. A rush of visitors, both buyers and sight-seers, was expected, and three trains were run to and from the York road station, and great six-horse coaches were in waiting at the depot to carry the throng to the sale. The 11 o'clock train from the city was almost stripped of its passengers when the old York road was reached, and each succeeding train did its share toward swelling the numbers.

There is a pleasing irregularity about the whole place, which is increased when the visitor finds that the main tower, the central front of the building, though apparently three stories high without, measures five full stories within, with high, ornamented ceilings, and an iron or stone veranda to almost every window. Once inside the door, and everything shows unmistakably the presence of a fat purse and the disposition to draw on it freely. The main hall, which is entered through the wide, heavy carved front door, is almost, as one of the visitors remarked yesterday, "wide enough to turn a coach and six in." As you step over the sill you sink inches deep, seemingly, into the brilliant carpet that covers the floor. You cannot hear anybody step, and the further in you go the deeper you seem to sink. On both sides of you, quite through to the other end of the house, are rows and tiers of exquisite oil paintings hiding the walls, and almost, some of them, stooping down to speak to you. One of them the most lifelike of these is a full-size portrait of President Grant; lifelike, but much too straight and sober to be natural.

The second story, like all of the stories above it, is one of the best places in the world to get lost in. It is full of long entries and winding stairs and unexpected corners; and when you once turn one of these corners; look to the fates and a good guide to get back again. One of the side rooms in this story was Mr. Cooke's private office. It was handsomely fitted with leather-covered furniture, chairs, tables and desks. On an open desk, yesterday, lay an excellent ambrotype of Dr. Kane the Arctic explorer. Immediately above this office, in the next story, is the billiard room, where still stands a fine table, supplied with the roundest of balls and gilded cues to play them with. The furnishing of the second and of every subsequent story is fully on a par with that of the great entrance hall. Paintings are everywhere, and statues and mirrors. The catalogued list of a single chamber's contents is a sample of the whole: "Suite of carved walnut chamber furniture, silk terry walnut couch, four walnut chairs, walnut rocker, two walnut reception chairs, walnut oval centre table with Italian marble top, wainut towel-rack, decorated china toilet-ware, composition group, 'Joe's Farewell,' two decorated French China mantel vases; French plate mantel mirror in a walnut and gilt frame, 63 by 86 inches, suite lace window curtains with silk cords, tassels and cornices." That's all. On the outside everything is on the same scale; a gray stone palace for the horses, long stretches of hothouses, stone balconies, stone walks, and long shaded lanes under the overhanging trees. One of the longest, and shadiest, and prettiest of these leads down a gentle slope, over a rustic stone bridge, past a shaded pond, and ends in front of a magnificent white marble mausoleum, almost hidden beneath the weeping willows and towering chestnut trees. It is white marble all over, foundation, walls and roof, and through the latticed iron door the visitor may see that in six of the twenty spaces are buried the father, the wife and several of the children of the overthrown banker.

It was nearly twelve o'clock when the auctioneer's voice called everybody to the dining room, and when the catalogues were opened all was ready. At the head of the list were "15 cut glass champagnes, 24 French-glass champagnes, tall; 41 French-glass wines; 4 cut-glass decanters, large; 2 cut-glass decanters, small;" and then, a little further on, "ebony and buhl inlaid liquor case, with 4 decanters and 24 wines." The list was gone slowly through, comprising, principally, a decorated Nankin china fruit and after-dinner service, 75 pieces; decorated Sevres china after-dinner cups and saucers, 24 pieces; until the grand finale was reached, in a decorated French china dinner, tea and dessert service, 425 pieces, which sold for $105. Nearly half of the furniture was sold yesterday. To-day the remainder will be disposed of, and on Wednesday the plants and flowers will be pvt under the hammer.

ANCIENT JEWELRY.

A writer thus describes some "Ancient Italian Jewelry: Close to the celebrated fountain of the Aq ia Trevi—to which visitors go to drink in accordance with an old superstition to the effect that whoever drinks at that fountain will assuredly go to Rome—the stranger will see the name of Castellani over a peculiarly painted doorway and entrance. They, together with the entirety of the staircase by which the artists studio is reached, are colored in imitation of the ornamentation of the old Etruscan walls and of those of which we have so many examples still remaining at Pompeii. The studio, on the first floor, is, as I have said, to all intents and purposes a shop, and any casual purchaser will be served with a very specia courtesy, encountering no difficulty save from the vast variety of objects all almost equally tempting, submitted to his choice. And the very first coup d'oeil will show the least skilled visitor that the brilliant display of objects beneath his eyes is wholly unlike any display of jewelry which he ever saw before. The fact is that for some generations past French taste has governed the world in this respect. And this style of work and of taste Signor Castellani holds to be altogether and irredeemably barbarous and vulgar—an opinion in which it may be safely predicted the great majority of his visitors will agree with him when they have seen what he has to show them, and have heard his criticisms on the work in question. It would be totally impossible for the most uninstructed eye not to be struck by the generic difference between the show of jewelry which Signor Castellani places before him, and similar exhibitions of the jewelry which he had seen elsewhere. All the articles which he sees before him, diadems, necklaces, bracelets, brooches, pendants for the ears, rings, lockets, are accurate and conscientious copies from the forms and methods of workmanship that were known—not exclusively in Italy, but in the Mediterranean—from 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, and who shall say how much more? Gold, and in some cases precious stones, though the material may be, the workmanship, the human fancy, skill and labor which have been expended on that material constitute the greater part of the value of the completed article, I believe, to the category of personal ornaments. They consist of articles in gold, in silver, in bronze, in amber, in ivory, in glass, and even in clay. It is not without a sentiment of the keenest curiosity and surprise that these works of art, due to artists belonging to an epoch and a people whose very name has perished, are strikingly superior in workmanship to those of the Etruscan period, which are to be seen in such numbers in the museums of Europe. And the Etruscan jewelry itself is esteemed by Signor Castellani, perhaps the best judge on this special subject in the world, to be much superior to the Roman art which followed it, and to the Modern art of the times which succeeded to the Renaissance, and to be worthy of the closest study and most accurate imitation by the gold-workers of the present day.

BOYS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

There is nothing that cultivates a boy so rapidly, and in so satisfactory a direction, as being able to put into writing anything he wants to say. The inscription so oddly composed, so phonetically spelled, which adorns the fly leaf of the Tennyson presented last birthday to his mother, the first lisping numbers in which mine rhymes to Valentine, the magniloquent prose epitaph on a dog or canary bird loved and lost, all such things may be utterly ridiculous, and may bring a blush in after years to the downy cheek, but the time devoted to their composition was not thrown away. It is very desirable that when he goes to school, writing home should present no difficulties. A few lines in pencil to tell how he has gained a place in his class, or had a splendid paper hunt, the power of easily replying to a little sister's letter will keep up the close ties of home which ought not to be undervalued. We have known educated gentlemen who would rather walk a mile to answer a letter than to write half a dozen lines. The strange composition that may often be seen in the newspapers with respectable names attached to them show how very useful a little early education and practice in letter-writing would be to public men. A little practical knowledge of arithmetic also is very easily acquired. The first three rules can be taught by a few pieces of paper torn up and made into sums, so as to give the pupil something more than an abstract idea of what figures mean. Many young men get into debt because they have never been accustomed to manage an allowance; everything has been paid for them. The number of pence in a shilling, or shillings in a pound is not to be acquired by learning tables, but by spending money and keeping an account of it. The boy who is accustomed to provide himself with certain articles out of a fixed sum, will, by the time he is grown up, have an idea of what things cost. A regular allowance can scarcely be begun too soon. Parents might, perhaps, confide to their eldest children the actual state of their finances more frequently than they do. They would often be rewarded for their confidence by a sense of chivalry among the boys, preventing them from spending at college more than was necessary. The lads would be ashamed to encroach, as they have so often done, on the slender portions laid by for their sisters. In families not engaged in business there is no possible reason why the children should not know a good deal about income and expenditure. A profound mystery is generally made of the subject. The consequence is that the young people think their father is a sponge full of gold dust, out of whom as much money as possible is to be squeezed.—[Saturday Review.

A BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A writer on British royalty says: The levees and the drawingrooms may be called the court ceremonials. There are besides the court festivities balls and concerts at Buckingham Palace. There are four or five of these given in a season—two balls and two concerts. The balls are the larger and less select, but much the more amusing. The ballroom of the Palace is a large rectangular apartment. At one end is the orchestra, at the other a raised dais on which the "royalties" sit. On each side, running the length of the hall, are three tiers of benches, which are for ladies and such gentlemen as can get a seat. The tiers on the left side of the dais are for diplomatists. English society has the tiers on the other side. By 10 the ballroom is usually filled by people waiting for the appearance of the royalists. The band strikes up, and the line of Princes and Princesses advances down the long hall leading to the ballroom. The Queen and Prince used formerly to preside at these balls. The Queen does not come now; the Prince and Princess of Wales take her place.

First enters a line of gentlemen bearing long sticks. Behind them come the Princesses, bowing on each hand. The Princess of Wales advances first, with a native, faltering, hesitating step, a strange and quite delicious blending of timidity and child-like confidence in her manner. Then come, walking by twos, some daughters of the Queen. A German duchess or two follow her. The courtesies of these German Princesses are indeed quite wonderful. After entering the hall one of them will espy (such, I suppose, is the fiction) some person to whom she wishes to bow, and then proceeds to execute a performance of some minutes' duration. Before courtesying she stops and looks at the persons to be saluted as a frightened horse examines intently the object which alarms him; she then sinks slowly backward, almost to the ground, and recovers herself with the same slowness. It must seem that such a genuflection must be of necessity ridiculous. But it is not so in the least; it is quite successful and rather pleasing. After the ladies come the Prince of Wales and his suite. The royalties then go upon the stage, and after music the ball begins.

GRAPES AS MEDICINE.

At certain towns in Switzerland grapes are grown solely as medicine, and the vineyards are put to no other use. Instead of drinking water, as at other places, the patient is sent out to eat grapes, and must pick them himself from the vines. Where the doctor ordinarily instructs the patient to drink so many glasses of water, he is here instructed to eat just so many bunches of grapes, and no more. It is assumed to be dangerous to go beyond the doctor's prescription a single grape. As strange as it may appear, invalids experience the best of good effects from the "raisin cure," or at least think that they do, and go away very well satisfied. Another popular treatment is found at the mud baths of Schwalbath and other places, where the places are immersed in sort, black mud up to their chin, and remain in the bath for some hours. After remaining two or three hours in the mud, one is washed off with a hose pipe and put into a tepid bath, after which one is naturally supposed to feel a great deal better. If he does not, the operation is continued the next morning, and is repeated until the patient is cured or tired.—[N. T. Times.

TO ROB ROY.

And is thy lyre out of tune
That we its sound no longer hear!
We little deemed its notes so soon
Would cease to greet the listening ear:
Thy master's hand has swept the strings
And touched the heart's most secret springs.

O bid again the numbers flow
That charmed us in the olden time,
When, in the days of "long ago"
We listened to thy song sublime,
Whose sweet, undying echoes still
Bid every pulse with rapture thrill!

There was no dull, unmeaning song:—
A mind, to Fancy's heights that soared,
To an admiring, wond'ring throng
Its wondrous wealth in verse outpoured:
Each measured line seemed strangely fraught
With sweetest music, richest thought.

Perchance, when dawned Fame's golden morn,
Thou did'st reluctantly resign,
The Poet's purple, grandly worn,
Lo don the robe of the divine:—
Thy laurels at His feet cast down
Who wore the thorns—that bloody crown.

To bear Christ's banner even now
Outweighs earth's empty honors far:—
A soul-gemmed crown may deck thy brow.
Each soul a brilliant, fadeless star:
Earth's purple dims, and fades away,
Its laurels wither and decay,

Yet may not Heaven's holy love
E'en yet a sacred song inspire,
In lofty grandeur far above
The olden music of thy lyre?
May heart and lyre be tuned to sing
Thy sweetest song to Heaven's King!

Beaver Falls, Pa. S. C.

CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS IN PERIL.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

The wine interest in California is one of growing importance. We have been for several years manufacturing five million gallons and upwards every vintage season, and California wines are beginning to get a reputation for excellence at home and abroad. The area devoted to viniculture has been increasing from year to year, and experiments with different varieties of foreign vines have been conducted on an extensive scale in all parts of the State devoted to the culture of the grape. The business has not, on the whole, been a very profitable one for several years, and although the aggregate vintage this year will probably be above the average, being estimated by the Sonoma Democrat, which has given considerable attention to the subject, at 8,000,000 gallons, the market for grapes is in such a depressed condition that growers will not have much of a margin for profits. And right on the top of this discouraging outlook viniculturists are beginning to get alarmed concerning the safety of their vines, the dreaded phylloxera, which has done so much damage to the French Vineyards, having made its appearance in some of the most important yards in the northern half of the State. The first appearance of this destructive insect dates back some two years ago. Little attention was paid to it then, no danger being anticipated from its ravages. But it has since increased in numbers and spread over an extensive territory. We are informed that all the vineyards in Solano, Sonoma and Napa counties, are more or less affected by it. The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society is a serious sufferer, about one hundred acres of its vines having been killed already. The depredations of the pest have attained sufficient magnitude and importance as to arrest the attention of the various wine-growers' associations in the State, and their discussions are now principally confined to the question of a remedy.

COOKING SCHOOL.

A lady promenader abroad writing from London, relates a visit made to a cooking school at Watford, claiming to be the first institution of the kind in Great Britain:

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The building, which is in the playground, a few yards from the school is plainly, but thoroughly furnished. There are ten girls in training (average age eleven) six of whom we will call cooks and four assistants. A dinner is prepared twice a week. Three of the cooks are engaged during the morning in preparing the dinner, and two of the assistants during the afternoon in clearing away. Thus each girl in training has a turn in the kitchen once a week, without being absent from school duties for more than two hours. The dinner prepared is for eight persons—the teacher, the three cooks for the day, and four other children—preference being given to those whose homes are distant from the school. Each child pays four cents for the dinner. With this tariff they find ready customers, and dispose of the cooked food without great loss. In the kitchen journal the particulars of each dinner are entered. The blank side is for recipes approved after repeated trial. Among the dishes thus honorably mentioned are—Haricot beans and bacon, with red pepper (Spanish); poor man's goose; sheep's head, with rice; a la mode beef, Irish stew, and some farinaceous puddings; for the dinner is generally of two courses. Now as to cost. From March 16 to July 21 there were thirty-two meals distributed among 257 persons. The total cost of the food is $20 50, or 10 1-4 cents per head. Everything is charged except fuel: a price is put even upon gifts. The cooking is taught by the mistress and pupil teachers. For this small outlay girls are trained for duties of domestic life, to supply good dinners to growing children, and to aid the best temperance movement of the day by increasing the supply of teachers of cooking."

GERMAN AND FRENCH MILITARY FORCES.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine has been contrasting the military forces of Germany with those of France, with a view to discover to what particular quality in her soldiers Germany owes her recent victories over her neighboring country. After analyzing the make-up of the armies of the two great powers at length, the writer sums up the result of his observations as follows: "The German soldier is almost a machine; his obedience is silent; his discipline is passive; he has no hesitations; he possesses subordination as a natural gift. The Frenchman, on the contrary, has opinions and ideas of his own which no discipline can entirely drive out; of course he is obedient, because he would be shot if he were not so; but his obediance is not inert; it is an act of reason, and is accompanied with a quantity of mental reservation and considerations which never enter into a German head. The result is that he is not susceptibie of being treated like a bundle, which stops where it is put until it is moved again, and that therein lies the serious disadvantage in a movement like a mobilization, where the first duty of each soldier is to fall in silently and stir no more of his own accord."

THE THREADS OF DESTINY IN A WOMAN'S HAND.

[Paris Correspondence New York Tribune.]

On what slight threads hang the destinies of Nations! The Duke of Gramont did not have all the good fairies at his cradle. There came one who said, "You are too handsome. You can never refuse anything to a woman." Here is a legend which is related in the most exclusive diplomatic circles, under the mantlepiece of M. Thiers, where all the Embassadors, ordinary and extraordinary, are wont to assemble.

After the more or less pacific explanations of the last interview at Ems with Count Benedetti there was a council at night at the Tuileries, at which peace was peremptorily decided upon by the Emperor, who was the most prudent of the party, because he hated bloodshed, and who did not think a gory baptism was necessary to the consecration of the Prince Imperial. But there were two sovereigns at that time on the throne. Beside the Emperor reigned the Empress. When everything was peacefully decided the Emperor, who was then ill, went to bed, like Titus, content with his day's work. But the Empress was more wakeful. In her turn she held a council. Here the evil fairy of the Duke of Gramont made her appearance, for he consented to this council through pure gallantry. And through pure gallantry he left too much of the talking to the Emperor, who thought war was the only salvation of France, and who when she said France always meant her son. She took possession of every one. She was really eloquent in talking of the National dignity; she said that the Emperor's good heart would gain both France and the dynasty. Besides, all the newspapers and all the Deputies were for war. It would not do to swim against the current. They would gain the Rhine with one battle; they would chastise Germany and return triumphal with the peace of Europe secured for a century. Everybody was convinced; the Duke of Gramont alone, perhaps, having doubts of all these fine things. But as it was a woman who was speaking, he had the gallantry not to oppose her. They waked up the Emperor, who was already sleeping the sleep of the just, and extorted from him the declaration of war.

This is the way that the evil fairy who visited the cradle of the Duke of Gramont, and who might be called the Fairy of Good Graces, helped to lose for us two provinces and five milliards. The Duke had not that day the courage of his opinions, because a woman was speaking before him.

France is the poorer for her two provinces, but she paid the five milliards as Prussia would pay five dollars. An American said to me, "How do you manage to have so much money? And how is it that your paper is worth as much as gold?" It is because we have the Bank of France, the great bank of the world, with so much money that they have not time to count it. It possesses the confidence of every quarter of the globe. It is so strong that the Commune, with its 300,000 scoundrels, did not dare to rob it, though the absolute mistress of France for three months. A note of the Bank of France, is, therefore, ready money, and better than gold in many instances.

MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET.

A correspondent of the Metropolitan tells how a woman of fifty can be made beautiful and pass for thirty years. After describing the preliminaries he says:

Then came the grand affair of the eyebrows. These were brushed with a minute soft brush, with dark bristles and a handle inlaid with mother of pearl, and the least possible tracing of fard indien from a small stone jar laid upon them.

Under the eyes—very fine eyes, and needing no aid from art—an estampe of leather, upon which the fard indien was lightly rubbed, laid now a dusky shadow, which increased the brilliancy of the eyes to a great, and to my mind, unpleasant degree. What was to become of this appliance in case of emotion I cannot say. Perhaps a French woman only cries when she chooses.

The neck and hands now partook of the bismuth powder whitening; after that the hair was dressed very low on the neck, frizzed a little over the forehead, and with less addition of false hair than has been customary for years. A small natte of permanently crimped black hair, looped with a white ivory comb cut in cameo medallions, made up this part of the toilet, only one small ringlet being suffered to play about the neck.

But it was when the large peignoir was removed, and the under toilet began, that astonishment claimed me for its own.

First, a corset, of course, you will say. But, let me remark, there are corsets and corsets. The one placed above the delicate garment of flesh-colored raw silk, which takes the place of linen with the elegantes of Paris, and clings to the form so as in no way to increase the size by bulk of folds around the waist, was a corset of grey silk, stitched with rose color and edged with Valenciennes on the hips and about the shoulders. But in the make of this "article of female wear," there entered art that amounted to genius. For, set in at the hips and making the bustle, were curved bones that stood out in a swell of several inches and formed an incorporate part of the corset itself, impossible of detection when the skirt of the dress was placed over it.

Then the flesh-colored silk stockings; the short cambric skirt with myriad tucks, insertions, and flutings of lace; the delicate bottiness of black satin; the white muslin dress, without assistance of color except a rose at the throat, and made so extremely short in front as to display the entire foot; the one long hair pin, with its head une grosse perle fine, and the careless drawing up of the draping at one side to display the underskirt of raw silk; this and the toilet were an accomplished feat and fact.

Let me not omit to say that the muslin sleeve was so extremely tight to the arm that it seemed like a second skin. It terminated two inches above the well-rounded yet delicate wrist, where a quaint bracelet of West Indian beetles, the cadeau of a lady admirer from Cuba, completed the ornamentation of so much studied simplicity.

It was really very pretty, and the lady looked charming—let us say thirty years old. Her age? Oh—well, fifty.

AN AUTUMN SONG.

Oh, the changes will follow the years as they go,
And shadows must mingle with sunlight, we know;
The flowers we gather will wither at last,
The songs we are singing be lost in the past;
Some links must be broken in life's golden chain,
And bells that rang sweetly may not ring again!
Yet why need we mourn, looking back o'er the way,
When forth in the future such bright scenes may stay;
For all of our losses comes sometiing to gain,
And pleasure close follows the footsteps of pain.

Oh, the river that floweth forever the same
May follow one channel and bear the one name;
But the flowers on its margin, the trees and the grass,
Forever must change with the seasons that pass.
And thus our affection—the stream of the soul—
Right onward, forever unchanging, shall roll,
Though that which hath blossomed once fair by its side
May sink away slowly with time's ebbing tide.
Oh, why need we sorrow for joys that are gone,
While the life giving river forever flows on?

—Jennie Harrison.

ROYALTY IN BELGIUM.

Grace Greenwood, who has been "takin' notes" in Bussels, says Belgic royalty is very little known or cared about there. An eternal "court circular" does not confront you in every Belgic journal. Loyalty run mad does not break out in sign boards, as it does in England, where even the meanest metiers are under the patronage of royal highnesses. Indeed, nothing about the king or queen or their way of living is very dazzling or imposing. The queen at the last high festival was dressed prettily but simply in blue, and wore a bonnet and carried a parasol and fan. If these royal dames would only don crowns and jeweled orders, carry the sceptre ball, and wear wide ruffs and hooped farthingales, the divinity that once did hedge a queen, it were worth while to watch one. As it is, you get enough queen in about five minutes. At the lace factories Grace was keenly interested in watching the working out of the exquisite patterns: though almost as imperceptible as the growth of real foliage and flowers, and in regarding the pale, silent workers. In the lace shops she saw show-drifts of the costly fabric piled on the counters, and grew distracted at the lovely sight, and discontented with divine providence, not for not having created her a lace maker, with attenuated fingers and more attenuated soul, and eyesight surely dying out into untimely darkness, but a lace buyer and wearer—gay ladies of the court, with 'human creatures' lives" wrought into their flounces, weary sighs into their dainty sashes, and white ghosts of the flowers of youth and hope floating even in their bridal veils.

DISCONTENT AMONG THE SEPOYS IN INDIA.

[London Examiner.]

The approaching royal visit to India is heralded by rather ominous rumors. It is asserted, apparently on good authority, that a spirit of discontent largely prevails among the Sepoys, causing them to take their discharges after only a year or two of service. According to general opinion, the reason for this state of things is very much the same as that invariably assigned by the Duke of Cambridge when recruiting for the English army grows slack. The scale of pay for native soldiers remains the same as it was at the time of the Mutiny, while both the general wage-rate and cost of living have about doubled. A Sepoy on fourteen shillings a month was in affluent circumstances when daily laborers only got seven or eight shillings a month. But now that this latter class obtain twelve to fourteen shillings a month, poor Jack Sepoy finds the gilt taken off his gingerbread. Hence an incessant exodus from the native service of the very men whom it is most desirable to retain. In the full vigor of manhood, well-drilled, thoroughly disciplined, possessing considerable skill as a rifleman, the Sepoy of from two to ten years' service is a capital soldier, who may be led almost anywhere by English officers. During the first two years he is of little use owing to his ignorance of drill and markmanship, while, after ten or twelve years' service, he becomes rather "a Queen's hard bargain," with a tendency to shirk disagreeable duties. Yet it now seems as if, for some reason or other, the Indian army were doomed to retain raw lads and ancient encumbrances, while losing all the best men.

AN OLD MAN'S FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

[Rome (N. Y.) Correspondence Utica Herald.]

Samuel Ames, aged seventy-five years, met with quite an adventure while on a visit to his nephew, near Northville, Fulton county, a few days since. He went into the woods, near the house, and was almost immediately confronted by a monstrous black bear, which had been hidden in the brakes and underbrush. Mr. Ames sprang over a fence near by and the bear after him. The animal attacked him with his paws, and as Mr. Ames had no weapon to defend himself, he seized the bear by the long hair each side of the head, and held the brute at arm's length. The bear kept his fore paws "padding" rapidly and tore off all the old gentleman's clothing on the front side to the skin, scratching him considerably. The animal forced him to his knees once or twice, acting very savagely, and would doubtless have maimed and perhaps have killed him had he not obtained a piece of rail which he used with such good effect as to drive bruin away. It was thought to be a female with cubs, and that she made the attack in order to give her young a chance to escape. The old gentleman showed good pluck at least, and escaped with slight bruises and scratches. The bear was taller than Mr. Ames when she stood erect on her hind feet.

WANT SOME NITRO-GLYCERINE?

The Lawrence (Wyo. Ter.) Sun of recent date says: "About ten days since the engineer of a freight train near Bryan heard a terrible cracking noise, and thought something must be wrong with his engine. The train was stopped, when it was discovered that something was leaking from a car near the engine, and that the loud reports were caused by the wheels passing over drops of the fluid which had fallen upon the track. The car was opened, and a number of large tanks found upon the inside labelled "Glycerine." The horrible truth then burst upon the train men that they were hauling a whole car-load of that terrible explosive compound, nitro-glycerine. The car was side-tracked and left at Granger, where a spur-track was built and the car run out upon it away from the main track. It still remains there, and the citizens and railroad officials are alike at a loss to know what to do with it. The car is consigned to some firm in San Francisco, but the shippers cannot be found, although the Company have made most stringent efforts to discover them. The owners are respectfully requested to come forward, prove property, and take it away."

VARIETIES.

VALUABLE pearls have been found lately in the Winooski river, Vt.

HERRING in immense numbers are being caught along the Maine coast.

RUMOR has it that A. T. Stewart will build a grand hotel in Washington next year.

THE debt of Russia at the beginning of the present year was $2,350,000,000, and is still increasing.

"IS that clock right over there?" asked a visitor the other day. "Right over there?" said the boy; "'tain't nowhere else."

TWENTY cigars a head is the number anually manufactured for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Forty years ago two was the allowance.

AN Iowa girl desired to attend Barnum's Hippodrome, which exhibited in Marshaltown, Iowa, recently, but was disappointed and could not go. So she took her life with a dose of strychnine.

SEVEN men in Texas lately agreed to draw lotteries to see who was the laziest one; but when the last man was reached he refused to draw, on the ground that he was "too lazy to reach out and make an effort.

IT is proposed in France, by the telegraphic administration, to encourage the introduction of private wires, and to offer such inducements that no great factory and no rich man's house in the country will be without its wire.

THE Empress Josephine's residence near Paris, known as Malmaison, is about to be sold under the hammer. Napoleon III. was said to have purchased the estate during his reign and restored it to the condition it was in when occupied by Josephine.

"BRETHRIN," said a good Baptist in Indiana, while giving his experience, "I've ben a tryin' this nigh onto forty years to serve the Lord and get rich, botn at once; and I tell yer all, I find its mighty hard sledding."

THEY tell us that "Anna Dickinson says she has traveled 16,000 miles by rail and never even had a man wink at her." Well, there are girls at whom a fellow never feels inclined to wink, no matter how far they travel.—[Courier-Journal.

A SARCASTIC dry-goods clerk thus relieves his mind in the independent:

They met; that is, she went to the store
And made him turn his department o'er,
Till he vanished behind the goods, and then
She pleasantly said she would call again.

THE Palmetto Guard of South Carolina have issued an address inviting co-operation in the centennial celebration of the battle of Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776. They propose to make the celebration "a message of brotherhood and union."

IT is reported that Mr. Sharon has tendered to Mrs. Ralston, wife of the drowned banker of San Francisco, a suite of seven rooms in the Palace Hotel, with private servants, and a private coach and coachman, so long as she may see fit to use them.

THE City Council of Baltimore will be petitioned to pass an ordinance providing that public school teachers who, after a continuous service of thirty years, become unable to discharge their duty, may be retired upon a small pension for life.

THE Lynchburg (Va.) Republican reports squirrels migrating southward in large numbers, saying that they may be seen above and below the city, just before nightfall, crossing the river in their bark boats, using their tails as sails when the wind is favorable.

A TRAMP called at a house in Norwich the other day, and after being fed, asked if the man of the house was at home. "No," replied she who served him, "but I'll let you know mighty quick that the woman of the house is at home," and, taking down an old sword, she started for him. He took to his heels.

WHEN a boy has been off all day, contrary to the expressed wish of his mother, and on approaching the homestead at night, with an anxious and cautious tread, finds company at tea, the expression of confidence and rectitude which suddenly lights up his face cannot be reproduced on canvas.

SHE brought him a vest and a pair of breeches in an answer to an appeal for old clothes, for he was very ragged. She thought they would fit comfortably. He examined both garments attentively, and, throwing them down, exclaimed: "There ain't no watch-pocket nor no hind pocket for a pistol."

AT a recent trial the prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty," when one of the jurymen put on his hat and started for the door. The judge called him back and informed him that he couldn't leave until the case was tried. "Tried" queried the juror; "why he acknowledges that he is not guilty."

THE chief of the Hudson police received the following message from John Van Vechten of Catskill: "Please to go to Frank Payine's and get my wife and send her home on the day boat down. If she will not come home, send her up for six months; but if she will come home, let her go. She has short black hair and dark eyes."

APROPOS of the introduction of our fast mail trains, which make on an average 40 miles an hour, it may be said that, after all, as compared with English railroad traveling, the time is not so remarkable. For instance, the Scotch mail makes 388 miles, from Edinburgh to London, in nine and a half hours, the actual running time being a little inside of eight hours, or at an average speed of fifty miles an hour.

SEA gulls are caught alive in an unique way at Mt Desert. A stick is put through the tail of a small fish and then it is left upon the seashore where it can be seen by the birds. They then seize and attempt to swallow it head first, and succeed remarkably well until they come to the stick, when a stop is made. They cannot swallow it farther, and it is equally impossible to raise it, and so they choke, strangle and fall over when they are captured.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1875

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE—FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Schuylkill County.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HON. VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Bradford County.

COUNTY.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
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Register—JOHN ROUTH.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

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From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2,00 and in clubs of five or more $1,50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE Ring organs are whistling over Ohio to keep their courage up—but it is very hard work.

THE Commercial calls the Temperance men, assistant Democrats. There are a great many of them this year.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON will not lecture this season, by the advice of his physicians, who think that it will endanger his health.

THE public debt is always reduced in October to have its effect upon elections, but the taxes are not diminished, nor labor rewarded.

WHEN Forney comes marching home we will hear all about those charges he made against Hartranft three years ago, and that $25,000 Pacific Mail Subsidy.

AMONG the curious things that will happen on the 2nd of November will be the following: Victor Piollet will become Piollet, victor: and the Radicals in losing the Treasury will lose their 'awle.

SOME extracts worth reading, taken from a letter of ex-Governor Bigler, appear in another column. His views on contraction and forced resumption interest every business, mechanic and laboring man.

THE Freheits Freund, says Eph. Jones was a Quarter-Master in the rebel army. The boys of the old 62d seem to think this a very poor way to electioneer for the Republican ticket, particularly as Ephraim is not a candidate for any office.

THE Commercial is modest in claiming two thousand Republican majority in Allegheny. The State of Allegheny, the banner county of the United States. Allegheny must do better. What about those twelve thousand who stayed at home last year?

THE Graphic now insists it would be better to elect Allen in Ohio, as it would more certainly divide the National Democracy, and that leading Republicans of New York have written to that effect. We presume the country can stand the infliction.

THE Republican journals call our candidate for State Treasurer, Pontius Pilate. We have no idea this will do the least harm, yet for using the same expression, a Republican jury of Allegheny county thought THE POST ought to pay ten thousand dollars.

BEN WADE predicts 25,000 majority for Hayes in Ohio. He has been weighed several times already and found wanting in reliability. About this time last year he claimed Ohio by 25,000. He only missed it 42,000 in 1874. He will miss it about 50,000 this year.

PRESIDENT GRANT attended the sale of his thoroughbred horses in St. Louis, but his presence or name lent no enthusiasm to bidders; horses were sold as low as ten dollars, the larger portion ranging from fifty to one hundred dollars. Grant took greenbacks.

THE debt, taxes and municipal extravagance of Pittsburgh exceeds any other city on the continent and yet not a Radical paper says one word in favor of the taxpayer and against the jobbery that rules the city government. The reason is plain. The Ring have them all muzzled.

AFTER all there is some doubt about the freedmen getting even the miserable pittance of 20 per cent. on their deposits in time to buy a Christmas dinner. In the meantime the rogues who swindled them out of their little earnings are living in plenty and howling for contraction and forced resumption.

THE Radical papers ought to go for Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, now, for stirring up a war of races. He opposed a Radical candidate for Sheriff and a wholesale riot by the Radical candidate and his friends is the result. But we are afraid the Radical organs will not have much to say.

IF the Gazette will read the Erie platform it will find that it is opposed to State Banks, as well as National Banks, for the purpose of issuing currency and notes, and in favor of basing all the paper currency on the faith and credit of the nation direct. Of course, we cannot prevent the Gazette from falsifying, but we can advise it to be a little more careful.

UNDER Radical Ring rule the debt of Pittsburgh has increased $2,000,000 a year, nearly four thousand dollars per day, sixty-six dollars per minute, one dollar per second, omitting Sundays and holidays. This is equivalent to $18 per year for every man, woman and child in the city. The same Ring that have heaped these burdens upon the people are now clamoring for office.

THOSE badly scared Radicals who have been laying the flattering unction to their souls that Mr. John Routh would not continue on the ticket as a candidate for Register, are doomed to disappointment. The silly story set afloat that he would not accept the nomination was a "weak invention of the enemy," and a very weak one at that. Mr. Routh will be a candidate, and a successful one to boot. This is what troubles the Court House rats and Ringsters.

ALWAYS about a week preceding the Ohio election as it was formerly in Pennsylvania, the opposition send dispatches over the country pretending a great change in public sentiments, sure to win by immense majorities. Old Ben Wade is at it now and assures Simon Cameron that everything is lovely. Old Wade is unable to move around much, and must depend upon the boys around the house for information. The outlook for Allen is better than it was a week ago and such is the opinion of the best posted men in Ohio.

FIFE the Ring candidate for Sheriff is willing to have it stated that he was a Know Nothing, when that midnight organization was popular. We are not clear that it will do him any good. He might be able to explain why the Grand Jury ignored bills which charged deputies with official misconduct, or how certain bidders are favored at Sheriff sales. He has been a long time about that office, and ought to know all about the tricks played upon the unfortunate who get into the clutches of the Sheriff. The tax payers think the office ought to be cleaned out, and that Patterson is just the man to do it.

THE Constitution of the United States distinctly determines the relations between Church and State. The Constitution of ever State in the Union is equally emphatic and clear. There is not and cannot be any misunderstanding as to boundary lines on this subject, yet the President of the United States in the declining years of his second term, sinking to the level of the Ward demagogue, thrusts apprehensions in the unthinking upon subjects more firmly rooted and determined than any other feature of our institutions. It is his duty to see that the laws are executed, and it is no part of his mission to promote idle fears nor encourage the growth of public opinion against rights and principles not imperilled, and neither open nor unsettled.

RUSSELL ERRETT, in his recent address claims credit for the "excellent public school system of the State, that it has been maintained, encouraged and preserved free from sectarian taint" by the Republican party. The facts are slightly different. The common school system was conceived formed and put in successful operation by the Democratic party. The new Constitution contains a provision for its life and support as well as preservation from sectarian diversion of any of the money of the State. Yet against this section, Russell Errett, Robert W. Mackey Gov. John F. Hartranft, voted and worked publicly and privately. The Republican State Committee with Errett at its head, worked incessantly for the defeat of the new Constitution, and committed so far as their official acts were concerned the party, and they have the sublime impudence to claim credit for what they done their best to defeat.

THE CONTRACTIONISTS.

The leaders of Radicalism have at length come out fairly in favor of contraction and forced resumption, so that the voters have only to choose between forced bankruptcy on one side, and a revival of our prostrated industries on the other. The first is to be secured by electing the Radical ticket, the second by electing the Democratic ticket. The Dispatch makes this very clear in its issue of yesterday, when it says:

When the Treasurer's Convention met and filled its sails with the anti-resumption breeze, the leaders Majors Negley and Errett thought they were achieving a master stroke of policy. "The people wanted it you know." Well not quite a month has passed and we should like to know how much, if at all, the people want it to-day. The fact of the matter is that the people are not readily humbugged They may listen while curb-stone economists and effervescent politicians prate about the beauties of the elastic paper dollar and the wickedness of bondholders, but they do their own thinking nevertheless. This hard money position is the strongest the Republican party in Pennsylvania holds to-day.

This attempt at Radical humbug was seen through at the time and deceived no one. The Radical leaders are committed to forced resumption and contraction and their evils need not be depicted to a people who are already suffering from them. The results of this policy are already seen. Gold and bonds, the property of the rich, have gradually increased since the passage of the resumption act: and real estate and labor, the property of the masses have steadily declined. Men who a short time ago received $2 per day for their labor, now gladly accept work at $1 or even 90 cents a day. Property has declined 50 per cent. on private sales, and under the Sheriff's hammer the decline is five times as great.

A glance at the figures will show the true effect of contraction and the threat of forced resumption. Let us take, for instance the money market yesterday and compare it with the same market on the 17th of Jan. of the present year. This is what it shows:

	Jan 17.	Oct 4.	Increase.
Gold	111¼	117¾	5¾ per cent.
1881s	117¾	123¾	5¾ per cent.
5 20s	115¾	121¾	5¾ per cent.
Property declined			33@40 per cent.
Labor declined			37½@50 per cent.

Under the operation of the resumption act one class of property has advanced six per cent, while another class has declined from 33 to 50 per cent. The first class, or the bonds, that have advanced so rapidly, pay no taxes whatever. The second class or property and labor which have declined so alarmingly, pay all the taxes. If this is to go on the whole country will be involved in bankruptcy.

The people must call a halt if they would save themselves. The bondholders should consult their own interests by abating their demands for forced resumption. They will drive the people to desperation by their demands. The people of this country have responded to every exaction promptly. The bonds, in many cases, cost less than half their face value, and yet the people have paid more than their face in gold, interest, and they propose to continue paying the interest and will pay the principal, but at the same time they now demand that their ability to pay shall not be taken away from them, by being bankrupted under the operations of the resumption act, which was passed for the especial benefit of the moneyed class. The people having been compelled to adjust all their business to the currency system forced upon them by Radical Congresses, object to a forced transition to a bullion basis at the instance of a class who having their wealth in gold, gold bonds and ample mortgages on real estate are prepared for the storm and will grow rich upon the wrecks it will leave behind.

The people are now called upon to answer for themselves whether they are willing to go back to a bullion basis through the vortex of bankruptcy, which will leave ninety per cent. of them but one remove from pauperism. Without anticipating what will be their answer, we desire to record this warning and prediction: If by their votes they endorse the contraction and forced resumption policy of the Radical leaders, before the close of the present decade—yes, before the close of the Centennial year, they will be sending up their unavailing regrets from the wilderness of bankruptcy—a bankruptcy that will strip the taxpayers of their property, and give it to those who for fifteen or twenty years have grown rich by being exempt from taxation. By declaring against the policy of contraction and forced resumption this dread catastrophe may be avoided—to declare in its favor is to invite the storm to burst.

NOT QUITE FORGOTTEN.

The Radical orators and editors seem to think that the people have entirely forgotten their corrupt record in the national, State and municipal affairs. But herein they are mistaken. These things are still remembered against the men who have corrupted the public service, and have striven to make public honesty odious, by their corrupt and dishonest course.

While the financial question—the question of recording the public verdict against further contraction and forced resumption and the long train of evils that must inevitably follow in their wake—has its importance that is not to be everlooked, it is but one of the great questions at issue before the intelligent voters of Pennsylvania. The proposed crime of forced resumption and compulsory bankruptcy is but one of the many of which the Radical leaders stand charged.

The Erie platform tersely and pointly set forth the many offenses of Radicalism and arraign the leaders at the bar of public justice and public opinion for trial and punishment.

They stand indicted for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money.

For their corruption.

For their peculation.

For their contempt of Constitutional obligations.

For their extortionate increase of salaries of our public officers.

For their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency.

For their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office.

For their general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans and all other men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized it in the purer and better days of the Republic.

All the sophistry of the Radical leaders about the currency will neither convince the people that forced resumption is right or that men who have deliberately used the public offices for their own aggrandizement and for the oppression of the taxpayers, are the men to be longer entrusted with the management of public affairs.

The party of the Credit Mobilier Swindle, the Pacific Mail Subsidy, of the Salary Grab and the Evans steal is not the party to be further intrusted with the management of public affairs. The people remember these things and remembering them intend to profit by the bitter lesson of experience and turn out of power the men and the party leaders who leave so signally betrayed public trust.

The people of the great State of Pennsylvania have come to the conclusion that it is time to break up and drive out the notorious Treasury Ring that have brought disgrace upon the Commonwealth. It has grown to be a blot upon the fair fame of the State that can no longer be tolerated by honest men of either party. The deliberate taking of $1,200,000 interest derived from the misused Sinking Funds, and adding it to the private fortunes of the members of the Treasury Ring, is something that honest men cannot afford to tolerate, it matters not what their party affiliations are or what they have been, and it is something that they do not intent to tolerate any longer. The great popular verdict of 1874, was but a foretaste of what the Ring are going to receive in 1875.

The people of Pittsburgh have an unusual number of grievances to redress. First, they have suffered from the peculations of the Washington Ring of national plunderers, who have plundered the United States Treasury. Second, from the State Treasury Ring. Third, and most outrageously from a local Ring, which stands unparalleled for extravagance; a Ring which in the short space of three years has quadrupled the city debt and trebled the city taxes, and which to-day is increasing the city debt at the rate of $4,000 per day, and which with the enormous taxes annually collected, is compelled to put the city's bonds upon the market to raise money to pay the interest on the bonds. In other words, the Ring are now borrowing money to pay the interest on the debt. How long at this rate before the city will be bankrupted, and the property of a large majority of the people eaten up in taxes?

The people have not quite forgotten their wrongs and they intend to right them at the polls on the 2nd of November. The oily gammon of the bullionists is not going to deceive the people of this city and State into voting these notorious Rings again into power. They propose to turn the Rings out of power to the remotest branch.

THE RING CANDIDATES.

The law provides that a Sheriff shall not succeed himself in office. The object of the law is plain. It is to prevent the Sheriff from using the powerful machinery of his office to re-elect himself. The extent of this influence is apparent, inasmuch he is enabled to favor or distress debtors at his pleasure, if he feels disposed to exercise his powers for political effect.

To all intents and purposes, Mr. Fife is a candidate to succeed himself, as he has been in the Sheriff's office for fifteen years, and has all the machinery of the office at his command, and in using it violates the spirit of the law as much as though he were the present Sheriff instead of the chief deputy. And what is true of Mr. Fife is also true of every candidate on the Radical Ring ticket. The candidates all used their official positions to pack the Conventions to secure their nominations, and now they are using their official positions for the purpose of securing an election before the people.

A glance at this Court House Ring ticket is rather astonishing to the general reader. Let us analyze it.

Richard H. Fife, candidate for Sheriff, now in the Sheriff's office at the Court House.

Henry Warner, candidate for Controller, now in the Controller's office at the Court House.

James G. Murray, candidate for Treasurer, in the Commissioner's office at the Court House.

Ralph J. Richardson, candidate for Recorder, now in the Recorder's office at the Court House.

Joseph H. Gray, candidate for Register, now in the Register's office at the Court House.

W. H. M'Cleary, candidate for Clerk of the Courts, now in the Clerk's office at the Court House.

Augustus Beckert, candidate for Commissioner, now in the office at the Court House.

John M'Clelland, candidate for Commissioner, now in office at the Court House.

Thus it will be seen that every candidate on the Ring ticket, belong to the close corporation known as the Court House Ring, and all expect to succeed themselves except Murray and McClelland, who are only to change offices. There is no possibility of securing reform by re-electing men to office in this way, and continually filling the local office from a little clique who having all the powerful machinery of their official position under their control, set up conventions and influence elections. And yet everybody agrees that reform is absolutely necessary. Yet how is it to be secured by continuing in power the very clique of whom the people complain? This is a question that the people will do well to ponder.

Is there any man in this county who does not believe that wholesale and complete reforms are necessary in the Sheriff's office? Who believes that the notorious "deputy's option," already brought to the attention of the magistrates and the Grand Jury ought not to be broken up, along with the other practices known to exist? And yet to elect Mr. Fife is simply to endorse the very evils complained of. Mr. Fife professes to have been ignorant of this "option" business and its abuses. If in his position as chief deputy he was ignorant of this practice, it must be confessed that he is wholly and absolutely unfit to hold the office of Sheriff. If he was aware of it and quietly permitted it to go on, it is still a stronger argument against him.

In any aspect of the case, everything is against Mr. Fife. The reform in the Sheriff's office must be complete and comprehensive—to elect Mr. Fife is but to endorse and continue the present regime without any earthly hope of reform. The Ring journals already realize the fact, and are making a united effort to pull Mr. Fife through, while he himself is using the powerful machinery of the office to accomplish the same purpose. If the people would have reform and a complete change in the management of the Sheriff's office—a thorough cleaning out of the clique that have been running it for years, they must vote for reform, and see that Mr. Patterson is elected.

In all the other county offices, the need of wholesome reform is generally acknowledged. How can this be secured? By re-electing the present incumbents to office? Such a thing would be preposterous. The question is now presented to the people of Allegheny county—"Shall the Court House Ring re-elect themselves to office?" This is precisely what they propose to do. The candidates on the Ring ticket, with their large salaries and plenty of leisure set up the Conventions and nominated themselves, giving the people, who had neither the time nor the money to manipulate the primaries, no sort of a show whatever, and now, having nominated themselves, they insist that the people shall elect them. But we rather take it that the voters of the county are tired of this way of doing things and propose to have their own say, for once at least.

THE DEBT OF PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: Mr. William M. Grosvenor of St Louis, in his very interesting paper on the "Debts of Cities," published in the Tribune, has been led into making an error in regard to the debt of Pittsburgh. He gives it thus:

In 1870	$4,042,619
In 1875	7,527,301
Increase in five years	$3,484,682

The correct figures are as follows:

In 1870	$4,042,619
In 1875	13,500,000
Increase in five years	$9,457,381

The debt statement for 1875 is taken from Controller Snodgrass's report for the present year, and since it was issued the debt has increased more than $500,000, so that the debt of Pittsburgh has really increased $10,000,000 in the last five years of Ring rule, and is still increasing at the rate of $2,000,000 or more per year.

PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 25, 1875.

As remarkable and startling as are the above figures given in correction by the Tribune's correspondent, he, like Mr. Grosvenor, is still in error to the extent of more than half a million dollars. Following are the official figures of indebtedness in 1870 and 1875 respectively:

In 1870	$3,525 301
In 1875	13,533 819
Increase in five years	$10,008 518

These are startling figures indeed to the taxpayer. The city debt has increased $2,000,000 per year since 1870—$166 000 per month—3,300 per day. It has been at the rate of $18 per year for each inhabitant and $90 for each inhabitant for the past five years. No community can pursue such a policy and escape bankruptcy. No city in the Union shows such an increase of debt per capita, and the increase of taxes has been in the same ratio. And yet the Ring organs refuse to say one word concerning this outrageous extravagance.

THE latest pressure that is heavy on the old man's mind of the Gazette, is that the Democratic press refuses to make a personal warfare upon the Republican candidates. There seems to be no help for that preadamite concern, it will make itself miserable all we can do. The Leader administers a little whisky and cod livers oil in the following:

DEMOCRATIC DEPRAVITY.

It is amusing to see how unwilling some of the more rabid Republican journals are to have the Democracy get good. They explain away every sign of moral improvement in a Democratic paper as persistently and ingeniously as a hard shell Calvinistic divine will demonstrate to you that the "seeming virtues" of such heathen as Socrates and Epictetus were mere vices in disguise, and will triumphantly show you that it is all total depravity after all. The Gazette of this morning, for instance, shows in one and the same article that Sam Carey and the Democrats of Ohio engage in vile abuse of the Republicans to indulge the natural low propensities of their hearts, and that the Democrats of Pennsylvania refrain from abusing Hartranft and Rawle, not from any real courtesy, but "because their candidates are particularly vulnerable," and they consequently fear to have the canvass made a personal one. Thus it is all the same whether the poor Democrats blackguard their opponents or not. Either way they show their inherent vileness, and nothing that they could do would remove the bad impression that a good Republican is bound to entertain them.

WE hold that Governor Hartranft could do nothing else than sign the bill repealing the Local Option law. We preferred that he should not do it, but we fully recognize the compulsion that caused him to give his signature. The Governor is merely the executive of the will of the people; and the will of the people, in this country, is sure to become the law of the land. For a Governor to set up his will against a Legislature which clearly represents the views of the people, is to assume arbitrary power, which would not, for a moment, be submitted to.—Gazette.

But will the Gazette stop whipping the devil around the stump in this undignified manner, and have the grace to tell us whether the act of repealing the Local Option was right or wrong? Does it endorse the "compulsion" which it says was brought to bear upon Gov. Hartranft?

WE are in communication with the leading and responsible Democrats of Ohio, and are constantly assured that Allen is certain to be elected. We have never entertained the slightest doubt about this. It is a mere device of the Republican press to assert that Hayes will be elected by a large majority, to keep their courage up. A Republican has just informed us that he had a conversation with Hayes last week, in Ohio, and that he did not not claim the election, but spoke despondingly of the result.

MINOR NOTES.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS will deliver an address at the Christian County (Ky.) Fair on the 8th inst.

THE Massachusetts Republicans are unfortunate in their nominee for Governor. None of the old soldiers like Rice.

SO infatuated is Governor Hartranft with the county fair business that he attended three in Chester county, at West Chester, Oxford and Paoli.

THERE is not a single county in Maine where the Republican majority is as large this year as it was last. The falling off in Speaker Blaine's county (Kennebec) is over 600.

WHILE a Republican editor, in Rapides Parish, La., was lying drunk, some young scapegraces painted his face black, and he was very much astonished when he got to his looking-glass.

THE very name "Freedman's Bank" is so suggestive of swindling that the depositors are afraid to send their pass books to Washington to have their dividends entered, for fear they will never see then again

THE Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, at their annual session in Boston, on Thursday, decided that "the long record of Alexander H. Rice as an opponent of prohibition renders it impossible for temperance men to vote for him for Governor."

IN Iowa in the October election the people will be called upon to ratify or reject two amendments to their Constitution—one making colored men eligible to the Legislature; the other permitting women to vote and to hold office.

THE Washington Republican, the kitchen organ of the Administration, is evidently disgusted with Republican journals. It says: "The number of editors of Northern Republican newspapers, whom it were base flattery to call idiots, is constantly increasing."

To see a cross-road newspaper, with a patent outside and a gross annual income of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and a half, denouncing "inflation" in thoughts that breathe and words that burn, is a spectacle whose sublimity is scarcely inferior to that of Mont Blanc or Niagara.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, the ex-Confederate who was reported to be deliberating on the question of accepting the command of the Egyptian army which was said to have been tendered him by the Khedive, in a letter to a friend in New Orleans denies that the offer was ever made.

"JUDGE PERSHING'S record on the bench," says the Miners' Journal (Rep.,) "where politics have not been allowed a seat, has been most excellent." This extorted praise will go farther and be more widely believed than any amount of the friendly criticism of friends or the unfriendly criticism of opponents.

GOV. ROUTT, of Colorado Territory, has issued his proclamation appointing October 25 as the day on which the electors of that Territory shall choose delegates to a Convention to frame a State constitution, in accordance with the enabling act passed at the last session of Congress looking to its admission as a State. The Constitutional Convention thus elected will meet at Denver, December 20.

THE ten gold medals presented to the persons who manned the life and fishing boats and rescued thirty-two persons from the wreck of the steamer Metis in Long Island Sound on the 31st of August, 1872, have been received from the United States Mint. They will be sent to Captain J. S Crandall, Albert Crandall, Daniel F Larkin, Frank Larkin, Byron Green, John D. Harvey, Courtland Gavitt, Eugene Nash Edwin Nash, who saved the thirty-two persons from that wreck.

MR. MINCKE, one of the two lawyers at St. Louis who recently fought a bloodless duel, writes a ferocious card to the Republican, in which he denies that he had a pair of slippers in his dauntless breast to protect him from bullets, and adds: "On the occasion of the duel between me and Grismore I bared my bosom and received his fire without flinching, as any man would do who is as brave as the point of a sword. Grismore, on the contrary, thought himself dead, and had to be straightened out by copious draughts of crooked whisky."

A GENTLEMAN writing to us from Blair county Oct. 4 says: "The Blair County Democratic Committee met at Tyrone on Saturday, and as one of that Committee I would report the Democratic cause is gaining. Members of all the districts were present, some fifty in number, and all feel sanguine of an increase vote in their various districts. I have no doubt but that we will carry the county for Pershing and the whole ticket. Every member is actively at work, and they say that Blair will be numbered among the Democratic counties of Pennsylvania, on and after the 2d of November next.

THE Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in a letter declining an invitation to be present at the memorial services of ex-President Johnson, says: "I am satisfied that a more conscientious man, or one more devoted to the interest and honor of his country never occupied the office. His state papers, too, evidenced a high order of ability. They were not only strong in argument, but excellent in style. The only one of which this cannot be said is the veto message, understood to have been prepared jointly by Secretaries Seward and Stanton, in relation to civil offices. All the rest I know were from his own pen, and are models of perfection."

MRS. SWISSHELM is still after the temperance people, but will have her little say on some other matters—for instance:

I never liked General Grant; and always held him responsible for untold sufferings of our soldiers after the battle of the Wilderness. I opposed his nomination, first and last, and never saw the day I would have extended my hand to take his, in token of friendship, for the best office in his gift. He never was a Republican even though he has in some respects made a good Republican President, and the hope of developing the Prohibition strength, so as to give it power in the national councils, while replacing Grant by Greeley, and thus testing, in safe hands, the magnanimity policy for the South, was a pleasing prospect. I never shall believe that Greeley could ever have been aught but the faithful and judicious friend of freedom, no matter with whom associated, or by whom elected; and would have followed the banner of Greeley and Sumner into the camp of old Satan, confident of seeing him do the Lord's work, no matter how unwilling, is they two had had him harnessed and held the reins.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER: A subscription paper pledging the subscribers to give one day's pay towards the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee was in circulation at the Capitol yesterday and signed by all the government officers and clerks, from the Governor to the police. This is intended as a nucleus for a fund to be raised by subscriptions throughout the State, which perhaps the General Assembly may supplement by a liberal appropriation. There was a meeting yesterday of the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts, who organized themselves as as a board of commissioners to provide for the erection of an equestrian statue of Lee on the Capitol grounds. Circular letters were ordered to be addressed to the judges, clerks, &c, and other details determined. The Governor has named as president, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, was appointed treasurer, and Col. S. Bassett French was appointed secretary of the board.

GOV. ALLEN ON THE "FOG HORN"—A POINT NEATLY MADE.

Gov. Allen, in his speech at Logan, Ohio, a few days ago, said:

MY FRIENDS—In these days it becomes a man to be wide awake, for there are so many insidious enemies in the land that if he does not keep his eye open, he will presently find himself the worse off. In all my ramblings through the state I have remembered that, and in entering your handsome little city, to-day, (having an eye always on the lookout,) I saw stretched across one of your streets a banner with a motto bearing a striking resemblance to something I had heard before. It comes in admirably at this time, and in this place. The motto was: "The fog-horn is a horn of plenty." [Laughter.] Now you all know full well that this word "fog-horn" was applied to describe my voice, because I was supposed to have a pretty strong pair of lungs. I have denied the soft impeachment. There are feebler powers in this world that the strong voice of an honest man I never denied that the word "fog-horn" was applicable to me, because the fog horn is always the warning of approaching danger. The fog-horn is never employed until the lives or welfare of human beings are involved. When all is mist that covers the ocean, and the ship has to track through an unmeasured and an unknown wilderness of fog, she sounds the alarm to know whether if there be any danger to others this ship can not extend a helping hand to save. The fog-horn is, therefore symbolic of help to injured humanity, and I accept the application, because I thought it was not only the voice which broke the fog that vailed the eyes of man, but there was something of magnanimity and of humanity to sounding that alarm.

There was another emblematic thing on that sign. "Fog-horn," says the metaphor, "is the sign of plenty." That is just what we are working for now. There is a frightful scarcity in the land. More than thirty centuries ago this word "horn" was made to indicate the abundance of the crop, and the safety of the people against starvation for the future. I have not before seen in all my travels a matter which, whilst it reflected, as it were, in a kind of hieroglyphics, a greater compliment on me, at the same time told a greater truth with regard to the mission I was upon.

Plenty! That is just what we want, and it is just what we haven't got. We want a plenty of labor, and a plenty of pay for it, and a plenty of the substantial necessaries of life with which we can supply ourselves by that pay. That is the whole case; for if you were to sift down this controversy now to a sharp point, it would amount simply to this: It is a contest for bread and for life. That is the contest. Over this land there are now not less than one million and a fourth of human beings who labor, and who therefore are without any security against impending starvation. And that is what has brought us together now—to get rid of this scarcity and supply its place by this horn of plenty.—[Laughter.]

You will never see anything of that sort on the flag of our enemies. It is not plenty that they want for the starving millions. It is contraction. It is the power of using the government for the benefit of the bondholders, so that these bondholders will receive from the people a gold baby instead of the rag baby they furnish the people. [Laughter.] It would be a nice operation for them to pay the farmers for their corn in rag babies, and then ask the farmers to pay their taxes in gold babies. [Renewed applause and laughter.]

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

EASTERN EXCHANGES BY "LIMITED MAIL" ---- THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION ---- WHAT PERSHING'S ELECTION WILL ACCOMPLISH---- QUESTIONS FOR HONEST VOTERS ----JUDGE PERSHING INTERVIEWED----RADICAL FALSEHOODS FULLY EXPOSED----JUSTICE TO HIS PARTY AND HIMSELF MAY LEAD HIM TO ENTER THE CANVASS, ETC.

[From The Daily Post, October 5.]

Gov. CURTIN left for Ohio on Saturday night.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER speaks in Ohio every day this week.

THE N. Y. Sun of yesterday alludes to Pershing and Piollet and says if Pershing is elected "it would be followed by prosecutions and suits, imprisonments and enforced restitutions of plunder, which would render the occupation of the public robber in Pennsylvania both odious and unprofitable. Pershing's swift visitation of justice upon the peculating Commissioners of Schuylkill was anything but reassuring to the treasury thieves, and with a very little popular encouragement he would make the executive power in Pennsylvania as terrible to the Rings as it is now in New York.

"As for Piollet, he is even worse. From him they have no reason to expect anything but sharp and serious work. His life, his character, his aggressive career as a reformer, with the great constituency of farmers and workingmen whom his eloquence, more than anything else, has awakened to the necessity of self-protection, make him the very incarnation of all."

THE Sun thus puts some questions to the Democracy of Pennsylvania and thus concludes:

"If a legislative committee, which has been studiously baffled and denied access to a single book or paper in the custody of the Treasurer, was able to report the enormous defalcation of $1,200,000—interest embezzled—what may not be expected from a thorough and unhindered examination of the accounts so carefully concealed? The Republican leaders were shrewd when they seized upon the currency question, and pushed it into prominence, in the hope that it would prove the one absorbing theme of the campaign; and the Democrats will be foolish if they allow the ruse to succeed. The whole Republican party—press, orators and all—are out in full cry on the improvised money issue. Mr. Wright and the Democratic marshals should bring them up on a sudden turn. The election in Pennsylvania is for a Governor and State Treasurer—not for President and Representatives in Congress. The real question is whether the State shall be honestly or dishonestly governed; whether the taxes wrung from the people shall be applied to the purposes for which they are levied, or go to feed and fatten the Rings. The taxpayers need care but little whether their money is hard or soft, if it is to be ground out of them to support an extravagant and licentious Administration, and a large part of it stolen as fast as it is raised.

"Pennsylvania has issues of her own, upon which every honest man who is not a party bigot or a party slave will inevitably vote with the Democrats and reformers. Why should they be abandoned when success upon them is beyond a peradventure? Why leave anything to the chances in Ohio? It is simply marching off the vantage ground and giving battle where the enemy invite it, and where, if defeated, the Ring hope to get away with the plunder accumulated during their long occupation of the offices of the State? Will the Democrats consider?"

A CORRESPONDENT in the New York Tribune of yesterday tells of visiting the home of Judge Pershing, and says:

Although he had previously determined to say nothing for the newspapers beyond what he had said in his letter of acceptance, he was glad of an opportunity to refute the false charge made against him by Republican orators and newspapers of having opposed the Soldiers' Voting bill while a member of the Legislature. In relation to his action on that bill he said:

THE JUDGE'S COURSE ON THE SOLDIERS' VOTING BILL.

"The first law allowing Pennsylvania soldiers to vote in their camps was passed during the war of 1812. It remained upon the statute books, and in 1839 was transcribed, with the new election law passed under the constitution of 1838. In 1847, during the Mexican war, our soldiers voted under this law, but the returns were received from Mexico too late to be counted. The law remained unchanged, and in 1861 the soldiers voted again by virtue of its provisions. Their votes elected a Democratic sheriff, recorder and member of assembly in Philadelphia. The election was contested, and in 1862 a Republican judge declared unconstitutional a law that had been unquestioned for half a century. At the same time there was a contest in Luzerne county, which was carried up to the Supreme court, and that tribunal also decided the law to be unconstitutional, Judge Thompson, afterward chief justice, dissenting. The only way, then, to give the franchise to the soldiers was to amend the constitution, and that required the vote of two successive Legislatures and a subsequent ratification by the people. I was a member of the Judiciary committee which reported the amendment at the session of 1863. It passed the house unanimously. In the season of 1864 we passed it the second time, with only two dissenting votes. One was given by a member who had been in the army, and who thought it would be impossible to have a fair election in camp. Several of our Democratic members were at first disposed to oppose the amendment on this ground. We had a caucus to consider the question, and I made a speech in support of the amendment, on the ground that it was right, that the men who were fighting in defense of their country should have a voice in the choice of their civil officers. A proposition was made to submit the amendment at the regular election in October. If this had been done, the soldiers would have had no vote that year. I voted for a special election in August. This carried, the election was held, the amendment ratified, and we were called together in extra session the same month to frame a law to carry out its provisions. Both branches of the Legislature were then Republican. The bill first reported to regulate elections in military camps appeared to me to be designed to facilitate fraud, and I voted against it, after offering a number of amendments. The Senate improved the bill somewhat, and it then was sent to a conference committee of which I was a member. We reported a modified bill, which was still objectionable to me in several respects; but I voted for it because it was the best we could get. I was anxious that the bill should not fail, and preferred to have the soldiers vote under a faulty law rather than that they should be any longer deprived of the franchise. That is the record, and I do not understand how, in the face of it, anybody can do me the gross injustice to say that I was opposed to giving our soldiers the right to vote."

WHY HE WILL NOT ENTER THE CAMPAIGN.

With regard to his refusal to resign his seat on the bench to enter the campaign this Fall, the Judge spoke without reserve. Two considerations, he said, have led him to his decision—respect for what appears to be the unanimous desire of the people of his judicial district, as well as the advice of his personal friends; and a feeling that it is his duty to continue to perform the judicial functions with which he has been intrusted, and not desert his post to seek for a higher office. The business of his courts is exceedingly complicated, he said, on account of the many suits involving the title to lands which were once considered worthless, but by the discovery of coal on them have become of great value. Lawyers and litigants appear alike unwilling to have him resign.

I inquired if it is possible that anything might occur that would cause him to reconsider his determination and enter the canvass. He replied that the only thing that would lead him to change his purpose would be attacks upon him, which it appeared essential, in justice to his party and himself, that he should meet personally.

THE JUDGE'S POPULARITY IN POTTSVILLE.

In the short time at my disposal before the train left, I talked with citizens of the town of both parties, enough to convince me that there is but one sentiment in Pottsville about Judge Pershing's character. Everybody expressed the highest regard for him, and Republicans vied with Democrats in praising him as a man of the strictest probity and honor in all the relations of life, and as a judge of perfect uprightness, courage, sagacity, and unusual ability. His retirement from the bench would, it was asserted, be a serious loss to Schuylkill county. More than one Republican said he would vote for him for Governor, out of regard for his personal worth, were it not for the fact that it would be a public misfortune to take him from a place that had never before been filled with such entire satisfaction to the community.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday]

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

THE ELECTIONS IN OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA---THE SUPREME COURT DECISION AS TO NEGRO WITNESSES ---THE TROUBLES IN MISSISSIPPI--- AN ACT OF CONGRESS SMOTHERED BY THE PRESIDENT---PROBABILITY OF ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET IN NEW YORK IF ALLEN IS VICTORIOUS---THE N. Y. TIMES "THROWS UP THE SPONGE."

A GREAT DEAL OF TRUTH.

The editor of the Philadelphia Times, who thoroughly understands the political situation in Pennsylvania, thus concludes a column leader on the coming contests in Ohio and the Keystone State:

"With a Constitution just adopted by nearly 150,000 majority and supported by the better men of all parties, that throws the most sacred guards around our free schools and our educational system unassailed from any quarter, none but demagogues would attempt to drag it into battle, and if either party should do so, it would recoil upon its inventors. One issue, therefore, that may possibly determine the Ohio contest, will be unfelt in Pennsylvania; and should there be a revulsion in public sentiment on the currency question in time to strike Ohio on election day, there is nothing vital in the conflict there, touching State reform, to rally the faltering Democratic ranks and retrieve the misfortune. We do not regard Ohio as at all likely to be controlled by the school question, nor do we see any signs of weakness in the inflation tide. On the contrary the New York Times of yesterday, one of the most earnest but dispassionate hard money organs of the country, practically concedes the success of the Democracy, saying that 'nothing would surprise us less than to see Allen and Cary elected in Ohio.' But even if the Ohio battle should be decided against Allen on either or both of the only two issues on which he can be defeated, there would remain the one great issue of political reform to compel men to look each other face to face in electing our Governor in November. The lines are so distinctly drawn that the way-faring man cannot mistake them. The men who have made our legislation reek with venality, who have made our Treasury a cauldron of political corruption, who have made our Executive bow to the exactions of the unprincipled and dishonest, who have made the highest gifts of the Commonwealth mere articles of barter to be won in dishonor and worn in shame, who have stood resolutely against constitutional reform, and summoned fraud to defeat it, who have made our city bleed at every pore by their appalling misrule, and who have associated Philadelphia and Pennsylvania with withering reproach throughout the whole land—these are the lines formed to contest with the people of our state for a new lease of unscrupulous power. Before such issues, which were unknown in Ohio, the questions which may be controlling in our sister State would pale into comparative insignificance here, and there will be a hand-to-hand struggle let Ohio vote as it may. It will be the desperation of death on the side of prostituted authority, and its dying throes will convulse the State from centre to circumference, but neither the rise nor fall of sectarian or currency issues in another State, can divert the people of long-shamed and plundered Pennsylvania from the high duty that calls them to redeem a mighty Commonwealth from misrule and dishonor."

NEGRO WITNESSES AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

[From the World.]

The decision of the Supreme Court concerning the civil rights law of 1866 will probably disappoint many of the framers of that law. Like much of the body of legislation of which it was a part, it was intended, at least in part, to remove cases arising out of or complicated with politics from the courts of the southern States, presumably favorable to the Democratic suitor, to Federal courts, presumably favorable to the party in power. Any case in which a negro was declared by either party to be a material witness might, in many States, have been removed to a Federal court, according to that construction of the statute which the Supreme Court now repels. The consequences of that construction, as Judge Strong shows, would have been monstrous; but, monstrous as they are, there is reason to suppose that some of the supporters of the law forsaw and intended them. The legislation of the southern States has been or will be moulded into conformity with the amendments to the Constitution and the really "appropriate legislation" under them; so that questions like that decided yesterday are not very likely to arise in future; but it is a comfort to find that, if they do, the judges of the Supreme Court are unwilling to enforce all the lunacies of legislators.

THE NEGRO UPRISING IN MISSISSIPPI.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The dispatches from Mississippi by the roundabout way of Arkansas and Tennessee, indicate a critical situation in the village of Friar's Point, where the negro sheriff, who is a candidate for re-election, proposes military proceedings on his own account. The fact that Senator Alcorn, a thorough Republican, has seen fit to announce this sheriff, shows that the opposition to his re-election is not confined to the Democrats. If this fellow brings on bloodshed by his importation and distribution of ammunition, and by his incendiary speeches, he will only be carrying out the letter and spirit of the intemperate advice which Mr. Frederick Douglass gave to the negroes of Mississippi a few weeks' ago on receiving an untruthful account of the riot at Clinton.

THE FATE OF AN IMPORTANT BILL.

According to a Washington special to the New York Tribune, the act to secure the punishment of Wm. S. King, for perjury, and to legalize grand juries, has been smothered in secrecy and silence by Grant. The correspondent says:

"The question recently raised as to the legality of the present Grand Jury has caused inquiry as to what became of this bill. On examination, it is found that the Senate amendments to the bill were concurred in by the House, and the bill finally passed Feb 22, 1875. It then went to the President, and was not approved by him, but was sent to the State Department without his signature. As, omitting Sunday, there were but nine days of the session left, this action was equivalent to a veto. It thus appears that the President, probably at the instance of the District Ring, took upon himself the responsibility if placing an obstruction in the way of justice here, by defeating a bill which was passed almost unanimously by both houses of Congresss. If he had returned the bill with his objections, Congress could, and probably would have passed it over his veto, but the course he did take left Congress entirely helpless in the matter."

IN case Governor Allen is victorious, the Albany Express declares, it has been determined to place another Democratic State ticket in the field.

THE New York Times of Tuesday evidently throws up the sponge for Hayes in Ohio. In an editorial it says: "We are by no means confident that the truth will prevail—nothing would surprise us less than to see Allen and Carey elected in Ohio."

EX GOVERNOR BIGLER.

HE WRITES A LETTER ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION — THE DEMOCRACY ARE FOR REFORM AND OPPOSED TO CONTRACTION AND FORCED RESUMPTION.

Ex-Governor Bigler being prevented from making a speech at Clearfield, sets forth his views in a letter to his friends in that county and the State at large. We make the following extracts from Mr. Bigler's long and able letter:

This contest on the part of the Democrats is to be conducted in the interests of reform, and I shall call your attention to the correction of such evils as strike me as most dangerous. Amongst these are infidelity and corruption, in the execution of public trusts, the evidences of which have been developed within a decade of years to an extent truly alarming. In the management of municipal corporations, the Government of States, the performance of trusts merely ministerial have these evidences of political demoralization appeared, but no where to a more startling degree than in the Congress of the United States, where the public servants are clothed with large discretionary powers. The remedy for these evils rests with the people, and the people alone, and to their intelligence and patriotism we must look for measures to preserve our elective and representative system of government. Self government is the American boast, and it is true that even the humblest elector has the opportunity to impress his will, in some measure upon the policy of the country if his representatives act in good faith with him; but where the candidate promises one thing and then, when he becomes a representative, does another, the elector is cheated out of his right of self-government; and when the representative, having thus violated his word and betrayed his constituents, by the use of extraordinary and corrupting influences, succeeds in sustaining himself in his deception, then, and to that extent, our beautiful system of self-government becomes delusive and fraudulent. It is rather natural to boast of the prerogative of an elector; but we must not forget that its enjoyment is accompanied with grave responsibilities. I desire to impress upon you, and upon all good citizens, that it is not only your right to exercise this prerogative, but that it is your duty to do so intelligently and independently, and, so far as in you lies, in such manner as to promote the public good. I am, perhaps, as generous in my nature as most men, but in the present condition of public morals I would excuse no man, of any party, for infidelity in the use of a public trust.

I think the present banking system susceptible of great improvements and as for displacing the bank circulation with legal tender notes or some other notes so as to save the interest on the bonds held for the protection of the bank circulation, it would surely be a very desirable thing to save this enormous annual expenditure, if it can be done in a way consistent with the faith of the Government which must be held inviolate under all circumstances.

I doubt the wisdom of attempting to force resumption by contraction of the volume of currency. I fear the policy would be too severe upon the industries of the country and upon the debtor class, nor do I believe that resumption can be brought about in this way by the year 1879, and all will agree that if it cannot be successfully brought about, it ought not to be attempted. The attempt will keep the country in a feverish condition up to the time mentioned, and then resumption per force of law, on a given day, may prove a hazardous experiment. The history of Pennsylvania furnishes a lesson on this subject of resumption not unworthy of notice. In 1842, when I was your representative in the State Senate, the impulsive inclination was to require resumption at an early day, but after full reflection it was deemed best to name a very remote day, and measures were adopted to induce the banks and other institutions to begin the practice of specie payments long in advance of the time for resumption named in the law. This succeeded, and resumption day attracted the attention of no one, whereas it was obvious that had the practice of specie payment commenced on the day named in that law, it would have been followed by prompt and disastrous suspension.

A word about the candidates nominated at Erie. I know Judge Pershing personally, and am somewhat familiar with his history. He is in every sense a proper person to fill the high office of Governor. Blessed with strong native talent and favored with fine accomplishments, he can, and will, fill the office in a manner to promote the welfare and gratify the pride of the people of the State.

Col. Piollet is extensively and favorably known. The duties of the place for which he is a candidate are purely ministerial, and he has the ability to carry them out to the letter, and the courage to investigate the Treasury down to the bottom dollar.

With much respect, I remain,
Yours obediently,
WM. BIGLER.

For The Post.

TO YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

Do not let the Radicals drag you into discussions about the currency. That is not the matter at issue. The true and pressing questions are, Radical Plunder, Radical Taxation, Radical Misrule. Hold them to these issues alone.

A VETERAN DEMOCRAT.

For the Post.

OUT OF ORDER.

The greenback question is not in order now. The result of all the State elections this fall will leave that matter just where it is to-day—In the hands of a Democratic House of Representatives and a Radical President and Senate. The matter in hand is Radical misrule.

A VETERAN DEMOCRAT.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SCRANTON has fifty-six base ball clubs.

THERE are twenty-one granges in Mercer county.

REPORTS come from every part of the State of robberies committed by tramps.

THERE are four pairs of twins attending the Glade public schools—Warren Ledger.

NEARLY all our country exchanges say that chestnuts, walnuts and hickory nuts will be abundant this fall. Glad to hear it.

THE Greenville iron mills is running double turn, and the company are about to build three or four additional furnaces to the mill.

THE New Castle Guardian says the gas well being put down in that city by the Shenango Iron Company has reached the depth of 2725 feet.

A TWO years old child of Mr. David McCartney, of Henderson township, Huntingdon county, recently strayed two miles away from home.

PHILIP WALKER, of Snowshoe township Centre county, recently one day last week brought down three deer at a salt lick near that place.

MESSRS. BUSHONG, of the Keystone furnaces, Reading, recently bought upwards of 4,000 tons of iron ore at $2.75 per ton. Before the panic it sold for $4 00.

MR. HENRY WAGNER, a pomologist, of Breakneck township, Berks county, has raised about 3000 baskets of peaches on an orchard of twenty-two acres this season.

THE Lewistown Democrat says: Mr. John D. Miller, residing near Newton Hamilton, has a German Bible printed in 1730–145 years ago. It is in good order, and was bought at a sale a few years ago for $1.

ST. JOHN'S Evangelical Lutheran church, of the Licking charge, situated about half a mile east of Curllsville, Clarion county, will be dedicated, on the 17th of October, 1875.

MICHAEL SEIDERS, a convict, almost but not quite escaped from the Berks county prison on Saturday night by tunnelling a hole through the two foot wall of his cell.

IN order to hasten the completion of the new lot of engines the employees in the upper P. P. R Co. shops have been ordered to work from seven to ten o'clock at night—making in all thirteen hours a day in these shops.—Altoona Sun.

ONE day recently a coal train on the Tyrone & Clearfield railroad fell over the embankment at the big fill, rolling down a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty feet. Twenty cars were more or less demolished and the conductor named Miller was killed.

Two thieves recently entered and robbed the residence of Mr. Thomas Sweeny in Licking township, Clarion county. The old gentleman resisted the robbers, but was compelled to state where his money was placed.

THE work on the Narrow Gauge Railroad still goes bravely on, and it now looks as if Waynesburg was certainly to be a railroad town, and that, too, at an early day. This will elevate people as well as property, no doubt, in this section.—Waynesburg Democrat.

MR. GEORGE BLEY, SR., a prominent and highly respected citizen of Indiana, died at the residence of his son Conrad, in that place, on Monday, September 27th, in the ninetieth year of his age. Mr. Bley was the oldest citizens of that place.

ON Saturday, near Mahonoy, a boy named Charles Winters, while out in the woods gunning with a companion named Robert Richardson, a boy about thirteen years of age, was accidently shot in the head and killed by young Richardson.

THE absconding cashier of Collins, Johnson & Co's bank at Ebensburg has been captured and is now in jail at that place. $20,000 of the firm's funds are missing but the larger portion of it will be recovered.

EARLY Sunday morning the body of George Bowers, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was found alongside of the track a few miles east of Altoona, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered, though there was no evidence as to how he came to his death.

A THREE year old son of Mr. Wm. Howell, of Cambria township, Cambria county, died one day last week from swallowing nearly a half phial of a poisonous medicinal preparation. Two other children also partook of the poison, but recovered.—Cambria Freeman.

THE Ebensburg Freeman complains that by the "Limited Mail" arrangement the New York papers are not received in that place until two days after publication and one day later than before the "Limited" was known. Similar complaints come from among other country towns.

ONE night last week a young miner and his wife who live a short distance from Scranton were attacked by six ruffians who rifled their pockets and afterwards outraged the wife while she was unconscious. The husband was held upon the ground while the friends were at their hellish work.

HENRY SHAEFFER, while at work on the tower of the new Presbyterian church at Somerset, fell through the scaffolding to the ground on Monday of last week. Singularly he was not injured to any great extent, being able to walk to his home, several miles from that place, a few hours afterwards.

MRS. L. E. STEWART, of Paxinos, Northumberland county, was shockingly burned on Saturday last by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. All the clothing except her shoes and stockings were burned off her body, and her tongue was burned and so badly swollen that it filled her mouth. She died a few hours after the accident.

MARTIN YODER, of Oley, Berks county, has a horse, Canadian stock, which will be thirty-two years old next spring. He is still good for farm work, goes to mill and does other hauling. He is known as "Old Tom," and was the "wedding horse" for seventeen weddings when younger. He was always a safe horse, and has been on Mr. Yoder's farm since he was five years old.

HORSE and cattle thieves are committing depredations in Butler county. About a week ago a horse was stolen from Michael M'Lafferty, of Summit township, five or six head of cattle were driven away from the farm of Mr. Harper in the West end of the county and two horses were stolen from Mr. Grubbs. The Butler Herald wisely cautions the farmers of the county to keep a strict watch upon their stock.

THE second Protestant Episcopal Church Congress will be held in Philadelphia on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of November, and will be presided over by Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. There will be a large representation of clerical and lay delegates, the former including the bishops of all the dioceses throughout the country. During the sessions there will be discussed a number of theological subjects looking toward the perfection of church work, papers will be read and the debates will be maintained by the members present.

OHIO NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH is about to have a street railway.

THERE is sufficient ore at the new Etna furnace, Ironton, to make 20,000 tons of iron.

THE Thirty-second Regiment O. V. I. reunes at Shiloh on Thursday, October 14th.

ALL of the manufacturing establishments in Martin's Ferry are running, except the steel works.

ONE of the coal operators near Straitsville, proposes sending to the Centennial a block of coal weighing five tons.

THE Buckeye Agricultural Works, Springfield, are putting in a new engine and boiler of increased power.

THE Ohio Iron Company have on hand at their works, in Zanesville, over 4,000 tons of forge and $50,000 worth of bar iron unsold.

ASHTBAULA COUNTY people are arranging for the manufacture of a cheese to exhibit at the Centennial, which will weigh fifteen tons.—Youngstown Vindicator.

MRS. A. W. POWELL, of Cleveland recently suicided by shooting herself through the head, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

THE Brown Manufacturing Company's works, at Zanesville, are running full, employing at present about 100 hands. Their principal manufactures are wagons and plows.

THE male guests, nineteen in number, at a recent wedding at Plymouth, Washington county, averaged six feet and one-half inch in height and fifteen of them averaged six feet one inch and a half. It was a tall wedding.

MRS. RACHEL SCATTERGOOD, a highly respected and well beloved old lady of Mansfield, died on the 24th inst., in the eighty-third year of her age. She was a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church for nearly sixty years.

JAKE HUGGANS has a hen that two years ago raised two broods of chickens, and about the time Allen was elected commenced crowing. The hen has from that time until the present kept up crowing, and now as the election approaches she has become a vigorous crower.—Marion Mirror.

MISS MARIA WING, of Mt. Vernon, has a piano over 100 years old. The front bears the inscription in bold English text: "Baker Harris, Londini, Deceit 1775." The frame work is composed of ash, veneered with mahogany, is five feet in length, by 22 inches in width. The legs are of cherry, about two inches in diameter. It is four and three-quarter octaves. The "sounding board" is 22 inches square, the space over the "action" is entirely open. It was brought from England to this country in 1785, by Bishop Heath, of Jefferson county, Virginia. At his death it was sold among other effects, and became the property of Mr. James Ashin 1825, who purchased it for his daughter, Elizabeth Ash, who afterwards became Mrs. Melvin Wing. It remained the property of Mrs. Wing up until the time of her death, which occurred in March, 1874, when she bequeathed it to her daughter, Miss Maria Wing, the present owner.—Mount Vernon Banner.

THE JOHNSON OBSEQUIES.

[Nashville American, Ed.]

Yesterday's popular demonstration of respect for the memory of President Andrew Johnson exceeded even the sanguine expectations of those public-spirited citizens who had been most active and enthusiastic in the inauguration of the movement. The street pageant, comprehensively reported elsewhere in to-day's issue, was, without exception, the largest and most earnest ever witnessed in Nashville. The thousand strangers who thronged the streets attested the hold which the deceased had upon the regard of the people, and also their sympathy with, and approval of, so appropriate a recognition of his public services. In every particular it was a most gratifying success, and none the less a success for the admirable order and arrangement of the Chief Marshal and his efficient aids.

We know of no more eloquent feature of the memorial procession than the decorated chariot bearing the young ladies representing the several States of the Union—the one who represented Tennessee being arrayed in deep mourning, and occupying the summit of this pyramid of youth, grace and beauty. If there was another feature of the occasion as eloquent and significant, it was that of the promiscuous commingling of the braves of the two contending armies in the late war—conspicuous and leading actors in the scene being Gen. Pennypacker and Gen. Frank Cheatham, seated on their chargers side by side in the procession, and as it passed in review at the close of the day. Men of various nationalities, of both sections, and of nearly every State of the Union and of all shades of political opinion, fraternally co-operated to make the event memorable in the governmental and political history of the country.

THE VITAL ISSUE.

The N. Y. Sun says:

In the fury of the numberless disquisitions on inflation and contraction created by the canvass in Ohio and Pennsylvania, people are in some danger of forgetting the true issue before the country. This issue is the arraignment of the present Administration for unexampled profligacy in every department of public affairs; for the exercise of despotic powers over the Southern States; for the extraordinary public frauds and crimes in the District of Columbia; for the foolish and demagogic treatment of the currency question by the last Congress; for the attempt to foist General Grant upon the country for a Third Term; for the scandalous prostitution of appointing power; and for the defence and support of the most conspicuous public knaves by the President himself.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Labor Reform Convention—Wendell Phillips Nominated for Governor.

WORCESTER, October 6.—About thirty delegates are holding a Labor Reform Convention in this city, E. M. Chamberlain of Boston presiding. Resolutions were reported from the Committee in favor of concentration of efforts for the reduction of hours of labor denouncing Fall River manufacturers, advice to the working men to keep away from all present political parties, favoring substitution of 3-65 bonds for five-twenties and making greenbacks and legal tender payable for duties and all debts, and denouncing the National Bank system as one of the greatest swindles on the American people,

THE NOMINATIONS.

Wendell Phillips was nominated for Governor; T. Barrett, Lt. Governor; Israel Wandrew, Secretary of State; S. B. Coffin, Treasurer; John E. Fitzgerald, Auditor; N. B. McLaughlin, Attorney General.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the power and strength of the labor movement be concentrated upon Legislation necessary to reduce the hours of labor; a system of factory inspection; the introduction of fire escapes and protection from dangerous machinery; condemning the action of manufacturers of Fall River; declaring in favor of greenback currency and declaring the banking system a fraud. The Convention was in session six hours and the proceedings were at times marked by disorder which caused some of the members to refuse to act with majority.

The vote in Connecticut on Monday on the Constitutional amendment changing the time of the State election from spring to fall, and making the Governor's term of office two years, was 38,676 yeas and 2,501 nays, with eight towns to hear from. The vote on the amendment giving the Legislature the power to restore forfeited rights to an elector, was 29,589 yeas to 10,133 nays.

RACE TROUBLES.

FRIAR'S POINT THE SCENE.

Negroes Marching on the Town.

MEMPHIS, October 5.—A telegram received late to-day from prominent steamboat men at Helena to parties here asking for arms and men to go this evening to Friar's Point, but the Associated Press Agent here telegraphed to reliable parties at Helena at noon asking if any collision had occurred or any trouble was apprehended, but failing to get a report it is of the opinion that the danger was magnified in the first instance.

A gentleman from Friar's Point gives the following statement in regard to the condition of affairs there: Brown, the colored Sheriff, who is a candidate for re-election, came to Memphis last week and purchased a considerable quantity of ammunition, which he took to Friar's Point and distributed among his friends. On Saturday night last the Democratic Conservative Convention was held there, and a ticket nominated in opposition to the one headed by Brown. Senator Alcorn being present, was called upon for a speech, to which he responded, and in the course of which he criticised Brown's official career in a severe manner. Brown, who was present, became much excited and demanded the privilege of replying, but Judge Rex, chairman, fearing bloodshed, adjourned the meeting. Brown then announced he would call a meeting on Monday night, and it is supposed the troubles apprehended grew out of the meeting last night.

Another account says: The negroes threaten to burn Friar's Point, Mississippi, to-day. Several whites from there reached here at two o'clock this morning, for arms and assistance. A good many men have just left for there, and many more are ready to go if needed. Serious trouble is threatened

A FIGHT MOMENTARILY EXPECTED—WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVING.

MEMPHIS, October 5.—Later—A private telegram from Helena received about nine o'clock to night says all the women and children have left Friar's Point. Men were forming in line at three o'clock and a fight was momentarily expected. Assistance is greatly needed. A boat load probably will leave here to-night. Another telegram just received says: Assistance is badly needed at Friar's Point. A company goes from here to-night. Friar's Point is fifteen miles from Helena, and there is no telegraph communication with it.

STILL LATER.—An Avalanche special from Helena, received at 10:30 to-night, says: There is great excitement here on account of the condition of affairs at Friar's Point. I passed there this morning, and the white people were very much excited, while the negroes appeared quiet. Many white ladies have left. Senator Alcorn has sent his daughter here for safety.

NEGROES MARCHING ON THE TOWN.

It is reported that negroes, 300 strong, were within a few miles of the town, and General Chalmers, who was in command of the whites, went out and met them and gave them ten minutes to disperse, when the negroes retired some three miles and again organized.

General Chalmers again advanced and ordered them to disperse, which they did. This is the latest report from there, and it is supposed the negroes are awaiting reinforcements. Colonel Burk and others have already left here for that place, and an effort is being made to organize a force to go down to-night. I think it is similar to the Austin troubles, and is all stirred up by bad men.

FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., October 6—I arrived per steamer Julia at eleven o'clock in the morning. Citizens are all under arms and anticipate an overpowering attack from the negroes unless three hundred men can come here to deter the negroes from further violence. Business is suspended and citizens are in a dreadful state of alarm. Negroes, five hundred strong, attacked Friar's Point yesterday, but were repelled by white forces under General Chalmers. They threatened to burn the town and

MURDER WHITE WOMEN AND CHILDERN.

Fighting commenced within three miles of Friar's Point where the negroes made a stand. Fighting was kept up to Clarksville. As yet, there is no reliable statement as to the losses and pickets just in report fighting in the vicinity of Oak Ridge road. Eight negroes are reported wounded in yesterday's fight and one white man. Sheriff Brown is now at Jonestown, fourteen miles east of here, reorganizing his party for the supposed purpose of another attack on Friar's Point. Negroes are reported rendezvousing in large numbers. So far as I can ascertain this is

NO PARTY MOVEMENT

Both Democrats and Republicans being united to resist an incendiary effort on the part of Sheriff Brown, who has been making incendiary speeches to the negroes and organizing them into armed bodies upon the idea that the whites intended to kill them, when in fact the whites had not uttered any such intention nor held any meetings for such a purpose, nor did they hold a meeting of any kind. I am assured of this by Senator Alcorn, Judge Harrison P. Reed and other prominent citizens who believed that the presence of aid would

PREVENT A FATAL COLLISION

between the whites and blacks. The former dread such an occurrence and will only act in defense of their lives and property. This is the last telegram that will leave here to-day, and was forwarded by a special Courier to Helena. The Courier will wait there to know what action had or may be taken by the citizens of Memphis. General Chalmers and his cavalry have not yet returned to town.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

MEMPHIS, October 6—An Avalanche special from Helena, received at nine o'clock to-night says: From Capt. Isaac N. Brown, who is just from the seat of war, I learn that all was quiet at Friar's Point. Negroes numbering about 1000 collected near the town and the whites requested Sheriff Brown to disperse them. He went out and told them to go home, which they refused to do. General Chalmers then ordered them to disperse which they did, but collected again. Chalmers charged them and drove them off by firing over their heads. They again collected behind a bayou, when Chalmers flanked them and fired again, this time wounding some of the negroes. He kept driving them until he reached Clarksdale, when they all disappeared, they stopping at their homes as they were driven back. It was understood that the negroes were again collecting at Jonestown, Alcorn's place, and Chalmers was going out to disperse them. Chalmers has some two or three hundred men, and negroes fly before him whenever he makes a charge. One white man has been wounded. It appears to be as it always is that the negro has to suffer, as he cannot stand before an organized force of white men. This trouble will cost the people, white and black, a great deal, as no cotton is being gathered and every day counts. Maj Alcorn says the hired cotton pickers are leaving, and the loss of cotton would ruin the people generally.

WASHINGTON.

Bills Signed by the President at Denver.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The President signed a number of papers at Denver last evening, and forwarded them by mail to this city. No information has been received here as to their character but it is believed that the commission of the new Secretary of the Interior is among them.

ARRIVAL OF AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation of three Pueblo Indians from New Mexico arrived here this morning, accompanied by an agent or interpreter. They can only speak mixed Spanish. They were sent to the Washington House and a gentleman speaking Spanish took them to the Indian Bureau about one o'clock. They bring a letter of instruction from the Indian Agent at New Mexico; also a petition in Spanish setting forth their grievances and the object of their visit.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY—TRUE INDICTMENTS FOUND.

Among the true bills returned by the grand jury are eight in connection with the recent robbery of the United States treasury of over $47,000, which are as follows: Against Benj. B. Halleck, two indictments, one each for larceny and embezzlement; William H. Ottman, three indictments, grand larceny, receiving stolen property and receiving embezzled money; T. W. Brown, three indictments, grand larceny, receiving, concealing and attempting to conceal the State money, knowing it to have been stolen and embezzled. The offense is punishable in the statute by confinement in the penitentiary for not more than seven years, or by a fine of not more than $7,000, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

The announcement of the lengthy review of General Sherman's memoirs, made up chiefly from official records of the War Department, reached here to-day. It will make a volume as large as one of General Sherman's. Free access to official files, for the purpose of making this compilation, was given at the department to the author. It is by General H. V. Boynton, and will be published in a fortnight, by Wilstach & Baldwin, of Cincinnati.

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

[From the Daily Post of Thursday.]

HOW IT LOOKS AT THE BUILDING.

The scene at the building yesterday was an animating one. Owing to the fact that so many exhibitors supinely lay back until the last moment, they yesterday found great difficulty in arranging their goods in the rush. The Executive Committee have done everything possible to prevent this state of affairs, but all to no purpose. Nearly five hundred men were sawing and hammering in the building yesterday, constructing stairs, and the din and bustle combined rendered the place a perfect pandemonium. Things will work more smoothly by to-morrow, however. It is thought now that a building twice the size could have been filled with exhibitors' articles, but it was too late to remedy the matter when discovered.

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED.

Since writing the above we learn that the opening of the Exposition will be postponed until Saturday. This disappointment is not attributable to the Managers but to the supineness of the exhibitors, who delayed so long that they are unable to get their wares in position before that time. They are now informed that they must have their goods in place by to-morrow night, or their spaces will be declared vacant and a re-assignment made. There are an immense number of applicants for the space and no trouble will be experienced in filling it.

CANNOT COME.

The following has been received by the President, A. J. Nellis:

UTICA, September 25, 1873.

My Dear Sir—I wish I could go to Pittsburgh to attend the opening exercises of your Industrial Institute, but it is out of my power to do so. I am gratified with your invitation and I am sorry I cannot accept it. I trust your efforts will be crowned with success.

I am truly yours, etc.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

A. J. NELLIS, Esq.

Hon. Carl Schurz also writes from Cleveland, that pressing business demanding his attention in Missouri, as soon as his Ohio engagements close, will prevent his attendance.

THE IRON WORKERS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF WAGES PROBABLE.

An informal meeting of the iron manufacturers of the two cities was held Monday to consider the question of reducing the wages of heaters and rollers. Under the last agreement between the manufacturers and their workmen it was stipulated that sixty days' notice should be given in case of any dissatisfaction on the part of either. At present the prices brought by their products the manufacturers state are below the minimum rates upon which the agreement was based, and in consequence they are losing heavily. Several prominent firms have already notified their heaters and rollers that a reduction would be made, and yesterday the meeting was held to learn the general feeling among the mill owners. The consultation, we are informed, showed that the general feeling is that they would not be able to continue much longer with the prices paid their men at present. The meeting, however, adjourned without any definite action, and it was left with each individual firm to pursue such course as they may deem best.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

A young woman named Margaret Bankard, aged seventeen years, was killed on the Connellsville Railroad at McKeesport on Monday afternoon. She attempted to cross the track before a coal train that was backing, when she fell upon the track, and seeming confused could not get away. Eleven cars passed over her, cutting off both her legs. She died an hour or two after the accident. An inquest was held by 'Squire Berry, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Miss Bankard's father was killed one year ago on Monday on the railroad at West Newton.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

We direct attention to the card of this Bank in another column. Its offic

THE EXPOSITION.

Meeting of Daily Newspaper Proprietors.

The Doings of a "Little Clique" Exposed and Denounced.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

NO BANQUET BY THE PRESS.

The Executive Committee of the Exposition Endorse the Action of the Press Meeting.

[From The Daily Post of October 1.]

A meeting of the daily newspaper proprietors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city was held according to agreement at the Chronicle office yesterday afternoon, to take some action in regard to the unwarrantable use made of the names of proprietors and their journals to further certain schemes concocted by a little clique to further their own interests. Sending invitations to a number of editors and others to a banquet at the opening of the Exposition and which the proprietors of daily newspapers of the two cities took no part in; also doing some other things quite as reprehensible.

The meeting was organized at 3 o'clock, P. M., by calling upon Mr. Jas. P. Barr to preside and Mr. Jos. G. Siebeneck, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Reed, of the Gazette, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to confer with the Executive Committee of the Exposition on the grievances above spoken of. Messrs. Reed, Nevin and Kountz were appointed said committee. The Executive Committee, the meeting was informed was then in session at Sixth avenue and Wood street, where the three committeemen proceeded and presented their case. The members of the Executive Committee received the committeemen most kindly, when the latter in a few words informed those present the occasion of the visit.

During the absence of the committee of three,

SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS

were adopted by the Press meeting, the first one was offered by Mr. D. O'Neill as follows:

NOT TO GIVE A BANQUET.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the publishers of the Press of Pittsburgh that there be no banquet given by them or on their behalf on the occasion of the forthcoming opening of the Exposition, and further, that they will not hold themselves responsible directly or indirectly for any obligations incurred in getting up an entertainment of this character at this time.

Mr. Schoyer offered a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee be appointed to consist of one member for each of the established newspaper offices of the two cities to take charge of the interests of the press during the coming Exposition and attend to such business and duties as said interests may call for in the premises. Adopted.

Mr. Lare then submitted still another resolution which is as follows:

Resolved, That recognizing the importance of the Exposition and the many advantages that may accrue from it to the business interests of the city, manufacturing and otherwise, it has our best wishes for its success, and we shall use our best efforts to make it in every respect equal to the fondest and most sanguine wishes of its projectors. Adopted.

THE COMMITTEE RETURNS.

The committee of three after an hour's absence returned to the Press meeting and reported that they had a very agreeable conversation with the gentleman of the Executive committee of the Exposition, and that said Executive committee adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That all special papers and guides be excluded from publication within the Exposition building, and all former actions of the Executive Committee on this subject is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That we except from the above the resolution adopted on Wednesday, September 29th instant, constituting the press of Allegheny County the official organs of the Exposition.

On motion the above report was accepted and thanks were passed to the committeemen for their promptness in attending to the duties assigned them.

In accordance to the resolution offered by Mr. Schoyer, the following gentlemen were appointed

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

Dispatch—D O'Neill.
Gazette—N. P. Reed.
Chronicle—Jos. G. Seibeneck.
The Post—James P. Barr.
Leader—R. P. Nevin.
Telegraph—T. McConnell, Jr.
Commercial—R Erreit.
Allegheny Mail—W. W. Martin.
Volksblatt—C. F. Bauer.
Freiheits Freund—Wm. Neeb.
Republicaner—E. Henne.

The first three resolutions noted above were then read to the committee, who also endorsed them, and they were then declared unanimously adopted.

The time for the holding of the next meeting was left to the Chairman, when on motion the meeting adjourned.

We add a few

EXPOSITION NOTES.

Tickets complimentary to some three hundred editors it is said have been sent out, inviting them to a banquet. The "clique" must pay the expense if it comes off, the Exposition Committee will have nothing to do with it. Caterers and others should be careful and not prepare anything, unless they have responsible names to guarantee the payments of all orders.

Mr. Shoenberger, who has a magnificent gallery of paintings, was solicited to loan them to the "clique," but he modestly declined.

Dealers in whisky have been opportuned to furnish liquors at the so called "Press room" in Exposition building, and it is said, two barrels of whisky have been promised.

Some badges, costing four dollars a piece, have been ordered, but we don't know who will foot the bill.

We are informed that Mr. J. S. Keating, the agent of a New York Gas Company, and Chairman of the "Press Committee," will resign if the Exposition Committee are dissatisfied with his efforts.

Rev. Vannote says he had nothing to do with the issuing of yesterday's order printed in several papers. That he signed it merely as it was his duty to do, being the Secretary of the "Press Committee."

We hear of subscriptions being solicited by certain parties for the Exposition. Persons desiring to subscribe should see that the money is paid to responsible parties.

The "New Era" will not be printed in the Exposition building with its circulation of "forty thousand daily," as has been reported to advertisers.

The "Critic" combination, it was stated yesterday, wanted one thousand dollars from the South Side Herald if the former would withdraw the right to print a guide. They didn't get it according to the statement of Editor Brown.

Of course the daily newspaper proprietors have no connection with the doings of the "clique."

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Charles Ross plead nolle contendere to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced six months to the Work House.

J. A. Sheridan was convicted of larceny, charged by W. M. K. Henderson, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

The jury were out in the cases of James Barr and Robert Smith, cross suits for alleged aggravated assault and battery.

Andrew Bergaman was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Joseph Hewell was acquitted of a charge of aggravated assault and battery, and the costs were divided between him and Barbara Lohr, the prosecutrix.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

Not being able to get any cases ready for trial, this Court was not in session.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

The case of Wm. McKenney and John McKenney, partners as McKenney & Son, vs. Briggs & Warner, is on trial.

Chas. B. Thomas vs. Robert Warren. Verdict for defendant.

T. Rogers, trustee, vs. C. C. Lamm. Auditor's report was presented and confirmed nisi.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless

L. D. Galligan, bankrupt, Warren county. The rule on the assignee to show cause why the property mentioned in schedule B, as amended, should not be allowed, made absolute, and the said amendment allowed.

Tack Bros., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the private sale of stock in the Citizens Oil Refining Company, to Jared M. Brush and Andrew Lyons, for the sum of $1 per share or $1,000.

A. B. Weil, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of Kohn, Sekeman & Co., creditors, for an order annulling the decree of discharge and the answer of bankrupt thereto referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

A. Ortleib & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny City. In accordance with the recommendation of Register Shafer, the assignee is ordered and directed to sell certain real estate of the said bankrupts, situated in Allegheny City, subject to the liens of G. P. Lang and of Schmidtletter & Stoerheim, and was discharged of all other liens.

Simmons & Co., et al., vs. Thomas J. Fearl. By agreement of counsel filed an order was made modifying the restraining order issued against Nelson Fearl et al. so as to allow the said agreement to be carried out.

Wichel & English, bankrupts, Allegheny City. Hearing on the exceptions to the sale of certain real estate by Harrison Wichel fixed for the 7th prox.

United States vs. the distillery owned by William Britton. The rule on claimant to show cause why a decree of forfeiture should not be entered for want of a sufficient answer, was discharged, the paper filed purporting to be an answer dismissed, and the respondent ordered to file within ten days answer to the libel.

W. H. Householder vs. the steamer Bengal Tiger. Argument on the libel answer and testimony fied in this case by Mr. Dalzell for libellant and further argument adjourned to the 5th prox.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

John A. Rubrecht, charged with assault and battery on Julia A. Rubrecht, was allowed a nolle pros.

James Barr, charged by Robert Smith with aggravated assault and battery, was acquitted and the costs put on the prosecutor.

Samuel French, charge with nuisance in keeping a ferocious dog, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs. Catherine Fox was the prosecutrix.

John Hughes was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on Wm. Hennessey.

Henry Ellis plead guilty to a charge of larceny made by Simon Oppenheimer.

Robert Smith was aquitted of a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by James Barr, but directed to pay the costs.

John Kane, charged with assault and battery, is on trial.

Isaac Silverman was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery and the costs were divided between him and the prosecutor.

James Giles, charged with incestuous adultery, by his daughter Emma Jane Giles, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and suffer imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three years.

Peter Riley, charged by William C. Fees with selling liquor without license, plead guilty.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Collier.

The jury were out in the case of O. McClintock & Co. vs. G. W. Spencer. This was an action to recover for carpet sold for the use of the Commercial Hall Co.

Christ. Kohl vs. John Allen; action in replevin. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

Robert Thorp vs. William Rorah; action in replevin. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

In the case of A. Ortleib & Co., for use, vs. Henry Rosenbach and wife, the defendants made a motion for a new trial.

Martin Fielder vs. John Bolander; an action for slander. Verdict for plaintiff for 6½ cents damages.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

McKinney & Son vs. Briggs & Warner. Verdict for plaintiff for $574 16.

The Commonwealth ex rel. T. J. Fitzpatrick vs. Catharine Fitzpatrick; an action to determine the alleged lunacy of the defendant. The verdict of the jury was that the defendant is insane, and a disposition of certain property in question was ordered to be made in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

McQuiston & Craft vs. the Metropolitan Bank; garnishee of Reese & Co., an execution attachment. Verdict for defendant.

Same vs. the Freehold Bank. Verdict for defendant.

Same vs. United Savings Bank. Verdict for plaintiff for $52 87.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George Crawford & Co., debtors. Argument on the motion for an injunction against the Masonic Deposit Bank, by Messrs. Parker and Stoner, and Mr Kennedy against the same. The decision of the Court was reserved.

William Smith & Sons, debtors. Hearing on specifications of objections to the confirmation of the Register's report of composition meeting fixed for the 8th prox.

Frederick G. Weise, debtor. Petition of debtor presented and an order made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Shafer on the 22nd inst. to consider and pass upon a proposition for the composition and settlement of all claims due from the debtor.

Messrs. Glass, Neely & Co., of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves, and the usual order referring the case to Register Harper for examination and report was made.

Wm. Peter, debtor, Allegheny City. A restraining order was granted against Geo. F. Lautner from interfering with the property of the debtor.

Thomas J. Fearl, debtor, Somerset county. An order was made substituting the name of Gen. Coffroth, instead of Gen. Kountz, incorrectly inserted in a previous order, as the party upon which to serve certain papers.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. the freight of the steamer "Tom Rees." Report of the Commissioner so modified as to allow the claim of Patterson & Bishop.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

SENTENCES.

John Younker, who pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with larceny, was sentenced one year to the Workhouse.

John Kane was acquitted of a charge of assault, preferred by Anna Brown, and the costs were divided.

Frank Sampson, larceny by bailee, six months to the Workhouse.

J. A. Sheridan, larceny, same fate.

William McAuliff, felonious assault, eighteen months to the Workhouse. The sentence was made light on account of the prisoner being shot at the time of the encounter by "Bull" White, and from the effect of which he still suffers.

Albert Hawthorne, alias George Allison, entering a building with felonious intent, six months to the Workhouse. John S. Elliott was the prosecutor.

Calvin Mitchel, assault and battery, malicious mischief and larceny, six months to the Workhouse. The prosecutors were Jno. Becker and John Schum.

"Buck" McCloskey, robbery, eighteen months to the Workhouse. Samuel Black, prosecutor.

Henry Ellis, larceny; Simon Oppenheimer, prosecutor; one year to the Penitentiary.

Jno. Breresford, assault and battery Peter Robert, prosecutor; ten dollars and costs. A similar penalty was imposed on a charge of forcible entry.

David Smith, assault and battery, on John Hiller, ten dollars and costs.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

Commonwealth, ex rel., vs. Nancy Taylor inquisition in lunacy, presented and confirmed, and Charles Carothers, Esq., was appointed committee to give bond in $12,000.

In the voluntary assignment of L. J. Blanchard, & Co., to S. A. Shepperd, Col. Bayne was appointed auditor.

John A. Kaercher was appointed committee in the lunacy of Gustave A. Thumm.

In the divorce case of George Woolley vs. Annie Woolley, a subpoena was awarded.

In the divorce case of Mary C. Sinel vs. John Sinel, a subpoena was awarded.

In the divorce case of Catharine Lafferty vs. Hugh Lafferty, W. A. Dunshee was appointed commissioner to take testimony.

In the divorce case of Mary Geiser, vs. John J. Geiser, James S. Boggs was appointed Commissioners to take testimony.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Joseph A. Grozier to Edward L. Goodman. W. S. Wilson, Esq., was appointed Auditor.

The First Presbyterian Church, of the borough of Braddocks, was granted a charter of incorporation.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of William Jahn to M. T. Dunning, A. R. McConnell and F. S. Whitmore were appointed appraisers.

Commonwealth ex. rel. T. J. Fitzpatrick vs. Catharine Fitzpatrick. T. J. Fitzpatrick appointed committee to give bond in the sum of $500.

No jury trials will be had in this Court this week on account of the sitting of the Supreme Court. The argument list will be taken up on Friday.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. M. Barr, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Jno. H. Bailey, Esq., having received the appointment of Assignee and the Register having appointed Robert J. Stoney, of Pittsburgh, in his stead, the same is approved.

Henry A. Freyvogle, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh. The election of John O'Keefe, of Pittsburgh, as assignee is approved.

M. Armor, trustee, vs. Samuel Glass, of Pittsburgh. Petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the debtor filed, and an order to show cause made, returnable on the 12th inst.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition filed by Robert Milligan to restrain Robert E. Stewart from proceeding with an execution to sell certain property purchased by the said Milligan from the assignee of the said bankrupt. A restraining order was granted.

James Robinson, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. On petition of Uriah Updegraff, the assignee was ordered to pay rent due from said bankrupt at the commencement of proceedings.

Charles Erath, bankrupt, Luzerne county. On petition of assignee, leave was granted to sell certain judgments and book accounts.

Frederick Weise, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. On petition filed, leave was granted the bankrupt to amend his petition for a composition meeting.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of William Freeman, trustee, &c., for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien. Referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Jas. L. Badger, bankrupt, Butler county. On motion a rule was granted on assignee and others, to show cause why the injunction against McElroy & Dickson should not be dissolved.

Albert Tomlinson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Report of the Register as to proceedings under proposition for composition, presented, and an order made for a notice to creditors to show cause, on the 12th inst., why the proposition should not be confirmed.

R. S. Waring et al., debtor, Pittsburgh. Rule on debtor to show cause why he should not transfer stock in Keystone Bank to Edwin Armstrong. In the same case petition filed by Z. Deubble, for the dissolution of an injunction heretofore granted against him. After argument the same was refused.

Schall, Hoeveller & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny county. On petition of Mrs. E. F. Denny, rule granted on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay certain rent due, returnable on the 16th inst.

Joseph S. Strayer, assignee, vs. A. J. Haas, Cambria county. Rule on plaintiff's attorney to show cause why the rules lately filed for commissioners to take testimony on the part of the plaintiff should not be stricken off. In the same case the report of Malcolm Hay, Esq., master, was filed.

McComas, Ulman & Co., creditors, vs. C. H. Baugher & Co., debtors, Somerset county. Answer filed denying the allegations of bankruptcy, and an order made for trial at the October term.

George Crawford & Co., debtors, of this city. Restraining order issued against the Masonic Deposit Bank, was set aside and the injunction prayed for refused.

SEPTEMBER'S INQUESTS.

CORONER M'CALLIN'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Following is a list of inquests held by Coroner McCallin during September:

September 2—Jacob Pifer; verdict of death from a fall from the roof of a house on Forty-eighth street, while under the influence of liquor.

September 2—Thomas Griffin; verdict of accidental drowning near Soho.

September 3—Samuel Marshall (colored); shot and killed by his step-brother, Wm. Greene, in Robinson township.

September 4—Hermon Courier; crushed in O. W. Tite's coal pit, in Shaler township.

September 4—Mrs. M. G. Little, committed suicide by taking landanum.

September 8—Harry A. Cook; killed by a fall from a caboose on the Panhandle bridge.

September 11th and 13th—John Champion; struck and killed by a train on the West Penn road, near Etna Station.

September 12—D. B. Weaver; died from excessive use of alcholic stimulants.

September 13—Stephen Maloney; killed by a freight train on the Ft. Wayne road, near Wood's Run.

September 12th and 13th—Helena Melich; killed by a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, near Glendale.

September 14—William Adams; died from heart disease.

September 17—John Murphy; struck and killed by the McDonald's accommodation, on the Panhandle road.

September 18—Annie Moore; suicide by taking arsenic.

September 20 and 21—H. Reddick Barnes; run over and killed by a carriage on Fifth avenue.

September 24—Unknown man found drowned in Chartiers creek, in Scott township.

September 27—John Wacker, died in Central station house, from unknown causes.

September 27—Mrs. Dillon; died from an overdose of narcotic poison.

September 27—John Burke; died at Lucy furnace by being suffocated by gas.

September 26 and 27—Wm. Graff; killed in a collision on the Connellsville Railroad, at Elrod Station, in Versailles township.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

BUSINESS DONE DURING SEPTEMBER.

County Register Gray makes the following report of business done in his office during last month:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Thos M Barbin...	Elizabeth Barbin. Dominick Gallagher.
Alcy Beggs.....	Graham Scott. A B Young.
Geore McCague..	Margaret McCague. Robert S McCague.
Christian Snively.	Henry Snively. Christian Snively.
Wm W McGregor	James Barton. Thomas Booth, Robert McGregor. Alex McGregor.
H H Wulfertange.	G H Meyer.
Chas B Greaves..	Wm Atkinson. Benj Greaves.
William Jones.....	
Daniel Kratz.....	
Wm Aber.....	Wm B Aber.
Harry W Kurtz....	Mary Kurtz.
Samuel Dowdle....	S A Johnson.
Thos Hodgson.....	
Julian Shaperjan...	Henry Wolf.
John K Blair.....	Julia F Blair.
George Orr.....	James B Orr.
Lambert Knoth....	Julian Knoth.
Mary Hart.....	
Jacob Ewart.....	George Ewart. Samuel Ewart.
Rev John Newell..	Harriet Newell.
Hugh Kennedy.....	
Thos Gibson.....	Daniel Hilands. George Creece.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Hugh Cooper...	Wm Cooper.....	$ 600
Wm Lambie.....	Geo Weigle.....	500
Jacob Fifer.....	W S Robeson.....	500
Mary R Brady....	Henry Wilhelm..	4,000
Patrick M'Crory.	John M'Crory.....	200
Elizabeth Fines.	Henry Finck.....	1,100
P A Yost.....	Apolonia Yost.....	200
John Pope.....	Edward Lindner..	200
Joseph Crider...	John Crider.....	1,000
Robt Lightbill...	Julia Lightbill....	200
Sarah Acker....	J B Miller.....	100
Thos W Wick....	Mary Wick.....	500
John Koehrer....	Catherine Koehrer	3,000
Susan Shook....	Richard Barnes..	100
M B Mitchell...	C Snively.....	1,400
Thos H M'Lean.	Robt C M'Lean....	2,000
Eliza Herbert...	Martha Smith....	200
Jno Victory....	Wm Victory.....	500
Rev J S Lemmon.	Harriet Lemmon.	5,000
W F Schroeder...	Anna M Schroeder	200
Mgdlna Gmelich.	Sophia Efert....	500
Henry Friese....	Caroline Friese...	300
Jno O'Donnell...	Ann O'Donnell...	6,000
Sam'l Kelly.....	Sam'l Kelly.....	12,000

FIRE AT MANSFIELD.

FIVE BUILDINGS ENTIRELY DESTROYED —LOSS FROM $18,000 TO $20,000— PARTLY INSURED.

[From The Daily Post of October 4.]

About 11:50 last evening a fire broke out in O'Shea's block, corner of Chestnut and Jane streets, Mansfield, Pa., and before the flames could be stayed destroyed the entire block and four tenements adjoining, occupied by poor families. The O'Shea building, owned by P. O'Shea, was occupied on the first floor by W. R. Duff & Co., grocery, P. O'Shea's saloon, the Ivy Green Inn, and grocery store kept by O'Shea, the other store on this floor being empty. O'Shea also occupied dwelling apartments in the building. The second floor of the block was used as a hall for public meetings, and was known as "Opera Hall." The fire originated between the floor of the hall and the ceiling of Duff's store in the rear of the building, where the space between the floors had been filled with shavings and sawdust, and is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. Total loss estimated at $18,000 to $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

A dispatch was sent to acting chief Engineer McIlroy requesting him to send a steamer to the village, but there being no means of transportation the request was not complied with.

SLIGHT FIRE.

About half past eleven o'clock on Saturday night an alarm of the fire was struck from box No. 36, corner of Fifth avenue and High street. It was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the stable of the National Coal and Coke Company on Try street. The Duquesne engine company discovered and extinguished the fire, and the damage was trifling. Yesterday's papers stated that the alarm was false, but this is a mistake. The wrong signal was sent out.

Centaur Liniment allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. There are two kinds—White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for horses and animals.

"JEFFERSON, MO., Nov. 10, 1873.
"MESSRS ROSE & CO.:—Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth avenue. The stable keeper said he must get rid of your Centaur Liniment, which I used on my horse with such success that in two days it was as active and as well as any horse I had. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment heads everything I ever used.
A. J. M'CANTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it. sep4-3m

FORTUNES

Of $100,000, $50,000, $20,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, with other Smaller Sums are paid in full by the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each. 6 for $5. 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free. A. L. BANCO., Eastern Agents, 79 Nassau street, New York. se18-6mW

ST. MARY'S HALL

A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Bishop of New Jersey, President. The thirty-ninth year begins October 1, 1875. For admission or information, address the REV. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal, Burlington, N. J. au14-7tw

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. au14-3mw

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. se18-1yW

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. se18-1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PATENT

Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

Both Upper and Lower and all Styles o Partial Sets of Teeth,

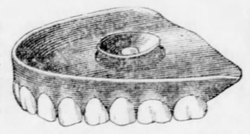
On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base,

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

PATENTED Jan. 24, 1871.



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This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and run no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal 3yr

New and Novel LOTTERIES!

$12,000	for	$3 00
$12,000	for	$2 00
$30,000	for	$5 00
$50,000	for	$5 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$250,000 IN PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $250,000.

A $5 Single Number Lottery

Will be drawn on the 30th day of each month. Whole tickets, $5. Halves, $2 50.

Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

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MURRAY, MILLER & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

For upwards of twenty years the leading business College of the United States, affords unequaled advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men. Students admitted at any time. For circulars address

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The "IRON CITY COLLEGE is the only institution of the kind, in this city, that we recommend to the public patronage."—Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburgh, Pa. au14-3mw

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POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS. PITTSBURGH, PA. Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-s&W

FOR SALE.

AT

Thos. F. Stewart's Real Estate and Sales Rooms Corner Fifth Avenue, and Wood street.

A beautiful Suburban Home on P. F. W. & C. R. R. near Leetsdale Station. The house contains 12 rooms, is neatly and well built and very conveniently arranged. The grounds, comprising 6 acres, are nicely laid out in walks and drives and full of all kinds of fruit and flowers of the choicest varieties. Price only $15,000 and terms easy.

One hundred acre farm, (70 acres in cultivation) at Black Lick Station, on the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with good farm house of 8 rooms with necessary outbuildings, good orchard and excellent water. Price only $7,000.

Large and small houses in the city, in Allegheny city, and in every direction at all prices.

Business property on Liberty street, Fifth avenue, Wood street, Smithfield street, Penn avenue, and now is the time to buy cheap.

Auction sales of Stocks and Real Estate every Friday evening.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth and Wood streets.

VERNER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble, Granite and Stone Work,

286 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY. ja24coddAecowW

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PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
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FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done. C. COLEMAN & SON

BOILERS and ENGINES

On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mills, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, Nos. 33 and 40, Park Way, Allegheny, Pa. rly: W

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price list. A lot of second hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap 16:A&W

PATENTS.

GILLEN & BOAL, Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 3, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information address as above, feb7-4lyd

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays exceoted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern, that an application has been made to the Common Pleas Court No. 1, of Allegheny county, for a decree amending the charter of the "Banksville Mutual Building and Loan Association," and that said decree will be made unless cause be shown to the contrary within three weeks from the date of this notice.

JOSEPH S. HAYMAKER,
Solicitor for Applicant.
PITTSBURGH, September 9, 1875. sell:3tW

LYCOMING COUNTY, S. S.

SEAL. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

We command you that you attach ERMAN B RENTZ, M. D., late of your county, by all and sigular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Williamsport, in and for the said county, on the twenty-third day of August A. D., 1875, there to answer PETER GRAY of a plea in assumpsit: and we also command you that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them, may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the court therein, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. James Gamble, President Judge of our said court, at Williamsport, the 18th day of August A. D., 1875.

H. H. BLAIR, Prothonotary.
N. B. KIMBLE, Deputy.
THOMAS MaHAFFEY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wm'sport. au28-6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from self-abuse or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in short est time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 88 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excesses in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary
No. 88 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. jy14-6&w-1y

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

CURES all Private Diseases without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure "Spermatorrhœa," or "Seminal Weakness in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No

The Black Hills Council.

CLOSE OF THE GATHERING.

Commissioners Offer $6,000,000 for the Hills.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 28.—The Commissioners met the Indian Council to-day. Three hundred chiefs were present. Red Cloud, Chief of the Ogallallas, on behalf of the Indians, said he felt better than heretofore. He said he considered the hills more valuable in precious metals than the entire wealth of the United States. He proposed to ask a large sum for them, and that the principal be put out at interest, and from the latter to derive sufficient to keep the Sioux Nation.

SINGULAR ENUMERATION OF ARTICLES WANTED.

In addition he wanted Grant to furnish annually each head of an Indian family six yoke of oxen, a wagon, a span of horses, harness, bull, cow, sow, boar, sheep, rams, chickens and other domestic fowls, coffee, tea, sugar, side meats, rice, cracked corn, beans, dried apples and a host of other articles. He enumerated also houses and furniture the same as white men. He said the Government is trying to make a white man out of him and wanted the indulgences of a white man. He wanted a saw-mill in every tribe of the Sioux nation, the removal of troops from posts adjacent to agencies; also, the right of appointing Indian agents, employees and traders; emphatic in his demand for Catholic clergy for special instructors. He said God had given his people the Black Hills so they might all subsist from its wealth; opposed to any roads to the Black Hills except the one made by Custer from Bismarck, which he designated as the "thieves road;" wanted all half-breeds and white men married to squaws, treated the same as Indians; described the limits of the Black Hills they wished to sell, emphatically opposed the disposing of the Big Horn and Powder river country.

He was followed by Lone Horn, chief of the Arapahoes. His speech was similar in tone to Red Cloud's. He insisted on the removal of agents' employees and putting in men acceptable to Indians; said all Indians had put their heads together in opinion with the Catholic missionaries as instructors.

He was followed by other chiefs, all in the same strain; demanded that the boundary line of the reservation be extended to the middle of Platte river in Nebraska; wanted the survey stopped. Commissioners adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Commissioners met the Indians in council at 2 P. M. About 700 chiefs were present, all old men. Gen. Terry personally superintended the placing of the cavalry in position; he had out the videttes as skirmishers to prevent a surprise and quiet unruly Indians. The result of the day's proceedings consisted in the recapitulation of Tuesday's exorbitant demands from Grant for additional provisions and annuities. One of the chiefs asked $70,000,000 for the Black Hills, part payable in cash, the remainder to be put at interest, the proceeds from the latter to purchase such articles Indians require. Each of the speakers to-day demanded Catholic instructors. Red Cloud in his speech said that six generations of Indians had passed away. The seventh's only conditions of the Sioux Nation to sell the hills would be a guarantee that Grant would provide for the Indians for six succeeding generations, (Indian generation 100 years). Most of the Indian speakers to-day made similar demands as to the conditions of selling the Black Hills. Demands were made that the government, out of the treaty, reimburse white men for losses sustained by Indian marauders. To-morrow, the Commissioners will submit the treaty proposition. The Commissioners come to the conclusion it is impossible to make a treaty in the present temper of the Indians. Before adjourning, the Commissioners informed the Indians they would submit the treaty propositions in the morning.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 29.—The Commissioners met the Indians at the council grounds and submitted the treaty. Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, two chiefs, expressed much surprise at the small amount offered by the government for the Black Hills and said they would have to call a council of Indians. From the general tone of the Indians and reliable information, following will be the answer of the Indians to Commissioners:

DEMANDS OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians refuse to entertain the proposition relinquishing their right in Big Horn Powder river country; demand the closing of all routes to the Black Hills except Custer's from Bismarck; religious instruction in charge of Catholic control; appointment of agents and employees at the agency, the latter to be largely increased; sufficient to keep Indians without work for seven generations; troops removed from all agencies. The Commissioners give up the hope consummating the treaty and will return home in a few days.

PROPOSITION OF THE COMMISSIONERS

Following is the substance of the treaty submitted to Indians in the Council to-day, Provisions made this—day of September. 1875, by the Commissioners of the United States of America to the Sioux nation of Indians on the White river near Crow Butte, Nebraska.

Whereas, The Commissioners, on the part of the United States and the Sioux nation have been in grand council for several days with reference to the acquisition of certain rights in the Black Hills and the purchase of what is known as the Big Horn Mountain country. The Commissioners for the United States, in pursuance of a promise made in the Grand Council on the 27th of September, submit to the Sioux nation the following proposition in writing to purchase the license to mine and also incidental thereto the right to raise stock and cultivate the soil in the country known as the Black Hills and bounded and described as follows: To wit, beginning at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Cheyenne river and embracing all the territory between said rivers lying west of said junction to 104° meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, the United States agreeing to pay therefor the sum of $400,000 per annum, the United States reserve the right to terminate said license at any time by giving two years notice by proclamation and the payment of the full amount stipulated for the time the license may continue and that at the expiration of said time all private property remaining upon said territory shall revert to the Sioux nation and that such an amount of said $400,000 as Congress shall determine, not less than $100,000 annually shall be expended for objects beneficial for their civilization and the remainder of said annual sum shall in like manner be expended for subsistence, or if the Sioux nation prefer it to purchase the Black Hilis as above described from the Sioux nation and to pay them for the interest therein the sum of $6,000,000 in fifteen equal annual instalments, said sum to be annually appropriated for their subsistence and civilization, not less than $100,000 of which shall be annually expended for the purposes of civilization.

The Commissioners propose that in case of acceptance by the Sioux nation of the above propositions, and after the proposed agreement shall have been completed as above set forth, the sum of $50,000 shall be expended in presents to be distributed as customary in such cases among the Indian people.

LOUISIANA.

Movement on Foot to Defeat the Democracy—The People not to be Misled—Straits Into Which the Radicals have Been Placed.

NEW ORLEANS, September 30.—A political correspondence will appear in to-morrow's prints between Chairman Packard, of the Republican State Committee, and A. H. Leonard, editor of the Shreveport Times, and a Greeley Liberal leader.

In his communication, Mr. Packard remarks: "It is much desired that the Liberal white element properly outside the Democracy should consolidate with the colored voters; that the Liberal element will then be reinforced in numbers so as to be always able to maintain a party ascendency over the Democrats, and the colored men will be reinforced with intelligence sufficient to insure a wise and honest administration of Parish and State affairs, devolving on them as a majority, but the fear of ostracism from the white people has prevented such capable men as were or would have been tendered a station for accepting nominations, while the Republicans, when electing such as they were best able to command as candidates were denounced for electing better men. What a commentary on politics. The colored elector is unwilling to leave his political organization to join the Democratic party so hostile to his interests, but his confidence vote may be relied upon to reward those willing to promote his and the State's welfare to the end of a government honest and scrupulous to protect his person and property in accordance with the National Republican purpose. The business and agricultural interests demand the abandonment of the color line in politics and the consolidation of the anti-Democratic vote, white and black, to revive confidence and good feeling. Then, indeed, will there be peace and prosperity in Louisiana."

Mr. Leonard, replying, says: "If the Republican party intends to carry into effect the principles announced in the declaration of its leaders, those leaders will at the next session of the Assembly aid in carrying through, and thus secure the passage of all measures looking to reform, peace and good government, can be established without difficulty, if leading men will only rise superior to mere partizan views. I will co-operate with any party and with all men, honestly endeavor to secure that result. I consider such a letter as that which I have had the pleasure of receiving from you a high compliment, and while we may not be able to agree on all points, I shall certainly not regret our efforts to co-operate, if possible, and be persuaded that some good will result therefrom.

RIVER DISASTER.

Collision Between Two Steamers.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—The steamboats T. T. Hillman and Vint Shinkle, rival packets running in Louisville and Henderson trade under different managers, collided this morning, twelves miles below New Albany, Ind. The Hillman was chartered by the Louisville-Henderson Packet Company and the Shinkle was recently put in the same trade as the Independent Packets. The Shinkle was proceeding down stream and the Hillman coming up towards Louisville when the collision occurred. Passengers on the Hillman say the boat was proceeding up the stream in a fog when the pilot on duty perceived the boat bearing down hard upon his own craft under full steam, 200 feet away. The pilot of the Hillman blew the whistle to stop the engines, and receiving no answer blew again to back the craft. The Shinkle then blew twice and ran across the bow of the Hillman. The bow of the Hillman was torn off up to the capstan. An ugly hole was torn in the hulls of both boats. But for tobacco hogsheads on the Hillman that steamer would have forced herself clear through the Shinkle. U. S. Inspector Mather was on board the Hillman and witnessed the collision. He will at once investigate the affair. Walter Cartright, a negro roustabout while on the bow of the Hillman, was thrown into the river and drowned. Cartright, on seeing the boats must collide, ran to the bow exclaiming, "I want to see this done, as I will be a witness." A letter to him from his wife, taken on board the Hillman after his arrival at Louisville read, "Come home, Walter, I am tired of being a widow." Both boats were full of passengers, and considerably damaged. The Hillman is now at Louisville and the Shinkle at Evansville.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—Reported Decrease, $3,342,562.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,070,649,100
Five per cent. bonds	632,782,750
Total coin bonds	1,703,431,850
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	20,913,950
Legal tenders	374,010,956
Certificates of deposit	60,660,000
Fractional currency	40,783,575
Coin certificates	11,645,200
Total without interest	487,099,732
Total debt	2,225,445,532
Total interest	30,304,364
Cash in Treasury—Coin	67,833,316
Cash in Treasury—Currency	4,790,352
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	60,660,000
Total in Treasury	$ 133,283,669
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,122,466,227
Decrease of debt during September	3,342,562
Decrease since June 30th, 1875	6,222,499
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	6,396,524
Balance of interest paid by United States	21,806,283

LITTLE ROCK.

An Extensive Fire.

LITTLE ROCK, October 1.—About one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a one story frame building adjoining the Grand Opera House on Main street. The wind was blowing a gale at the time and the adjoining stores which were all frame to Third street were soon in flames. By almost superhuman exertions, the fire department confined the fire to the district, although the falling sparks fell on numerous houses adjacent, setting some on fire. But the fire was extinguished. Some 4 or 5 small stores were destroyed, viz: Mrs. S. M. Levi, millinery store; D. Rudolph, dry goods; Miss Bertie August, hair store; L. Rudolph, fruit and confectionery; Rowaleki saloon; Kervison, mattress manufacturer. The stores were all frame dwellings. The insurance was small. The Grand Opera House, a three story brick, was injured to the extent of about $2,000.

A CENTENARIAN BURNED.

An old negro man, aged one hundred and eleven years, was burned to death.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Imposing Memorial Services.

LARGEST PROCESSION EVER WITNESSED IN NASHVILLE.

ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND MANY PRIVATE HOUSES DRAPED IN MOURNING.

Abstract of the Memorial Address.

Life and Character of the Great Statesman Reviewed at Length.

NASHVILLE, October 2.—The memorial pageant in honor of ex-President Johnson, was a full and complete success, and ended without a disturbance or accident. The procession commenced to move at 2:30 P. M. It was the largest turn out of the populace ever witnessed in this city. It was made up of military, civic, mechanic and literary societies, and was two hours in passing the Capitol. The streets designated as the line of march were crowded with people at an early hour. At two o'clock there were at least 30,000 people on the streets. All the public buildings and a large number of business houses and private residences were draped in mourning. The President's salute of 21 guns was fired at sunrise from Capitol Hill. The bells of the city and Edgefield tolled from seven to eight A. M. During the movements of the procession, minute guns were fired every fifteen minutes through the day, closing with a National salute of thirty-seven guns at sunset.

THE MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Ex-Senator Fowler delivered a memorial address at the Capitol this evening. The address was very elaborate, requiring two hours for delivery, and was a resume of the ex-President's private and political history from his childhood to the grave, closing as follows: "His work is done. Though his strength is unabated and his intellect has grown with his years, and his heart has enlarged and mellowed by his conflicts, sorrows not unwarned, God suddenly called him to another sphere of being. Long afflicted with disease of the heart known only to himself, he was stricken with paralysis in the midst of his family. For a short time he rallied, but the complication with the disease of the heart terminated in a few days his life on the 31st day of July, 1875. A large concourse of sorrowing friends met at his home to pay the last mournful duty to the great American Tribune.

DESCRIPTION OF HIS GRAVE.

Years before he had selected a beautiful mound near Greenville for his burial place. The funeral was the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of the Knights Templar, of which he was a member. The place was selected by one in communion with nature in her grandest and most beautiful expression. He reposes on the summit of a mound formed with a grace that the cunning hand of art could not give it. It rises high above the surrounding country to the west, the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad is in view for a long distance to the north, the village of Greenville to the east, and far below extends the beautiful valley of the Nolichucky, divided into smiling farms, and beautiful forests, through which the silvery waters of the mountain river flow on their meandering course beyond. Far up in the deep blue sky rise the Unaka mountains, commanding a view for more than twenty miles, covered from summit to base with the densest forest whose foliage, under a melancholy sombre light, is mellowed to the softest velvet; earth has no grander spot. It is a temple where a god might dwell. "Thy warfare's o'er, rest now in peace." No irreverential or sacrilegious hand will disturb your remains in your harmonious sepulchre. Thy spirit, the reflection of eternal thought, a star born to shine beyond the tomb and illuminate the night of tempests yet to come. He has passed beyond the reach of envy and calumny. Rivals and enemies can escape from their own corroding tormenters and can do justice to his memory.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.

Those whose lives and property his clemency relieved can pay the grateful tribute too long withheld. The friends of the Union, who in flush of their emotions for a regenerated Republic, forgot the hand that first raised the fallen arm of the nation, and in whose heart there was no despair through the long gloomy night of war will now return to deck his hallowed grave. The humble laborer, the artizan, and the tiller of the soil will never withhold the grateful incense of their love of the heart always open to them in which there was no double, no false promises, no deadly serpents nestled beneath its folds In the far West, on the beautiful prairies, along the winding rivers, by the placid lake, beneath the mountains summit, wherever a fruitful farm has given a happy home to the hardy pioneer, the author and defense of the homestead policy will be blessed. He was the organ of conscience and demanded utility and morality in political action, and his voice, like a divine echo, will be heard from generation to generation urging its authority. The winds and waters of his mountain home will repeat the story of his love for the Union and his struggle for the reconciliation of her people after its cities and habitations have mouldered at the touch of time. His universal spirit has idealized the Republic and elevated it into the asylum of humanity and the brotherhood of nations. He has dignified labor and made intelligence, industry and worth the titles of a new nobility to us. He has confined the duty of perfecting the good work so bravely begun, and the voice of his spirit bids us from that far-off land whence the good men dwell—do this in remembrance of me. Farewell, dear friend. Brave patriot! We will remember you while memory holds a seat on this distracted globe.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Opening of the Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—The Bank of California reopened, and remained open to-day until one o'clock, an hour later than customary on Saturday. During three hours the amount of deposits received exceeded checks paid by about $750,000. Confidence seems completely restored. Congratulations were hearty on all sides over the successful result of the efforts of the syndicate to raise up and rehabitate the broken bank with conservative management. It is believed the bank will have more friends than ever.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

By permission of the Directors of the Bank of California, the Bulletin this evening publishes the terms of the syndicate agreement as follows: Pursuant to agreement of equal data herewith between certain stockholders of the Bank of California of the first part, and D. O. Mills, Wm. Sharon, Brothers Bell and their associates of the second part, we, the undersigned, do hereby respectively subscribe the amounts opposite to our names, to be applied under the direction of the trustees of said bank to the liquidation of the indebtedness and liabilities of said bank, and in continuance of its business, such sums to be paid in such installments and at such times as the same may be called on by said trustees.

San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1875.

The following is a list of signers, the most prominent of whom are D. O. Mills, William Sharon, James T. Kern and E. J. Baldwin for $1,000,000 each; San Francisco Stock Board and Glover & Co. $250,000 each; A. A. Cohen and Senator J. P. Jones $200,000 each; Thomas Bell, A. F. Morrow, Maurice Doore, P. Donahue, J. P. Thomas for $150,000 each; W. M. Youngton, N. Laning, Michael Reese, J. H. Lloyd and J. C. Morrill & Co. $100,000 each, with a long list subscribing from $5,000 to $50,000, making a total of $7,730,000.

ACTION OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—The wholesale liquor dealers association of San Francisco at a recent meeting endorsed Supervisor Foulke and Collector Ledgewick and declared that no whisky ring exists here. A petition directed to Senator Sargent asking his influence in behalf of Foulke and Ledgewick to retain them in office was numerously signed by wholesale liquor dealers. The Pacific Distillery Company which has been recently prominently mentioned in connection with investigation by revenue officials on this coast was represented at the above meeting. Supervisor Hawley lately from the east has relieved Foulke.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CANADA.

THE CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE—THE PROCESSION ATTACKED BY ORANGEMEN.

TORONTO, October 2.—The Pilgrimage of Roman Catholics from church to church took place to-day. After forming at their respective churches, they marched to St. Michael's Cathedral. After a short service there, they proceeded along Adelaide street to St. Mary's Church, Bathurst street, a distance of a mile and a half from this point. Part of the procession returned east by Front street, others dispersed on account of the procession being accompanied by the police and a large body of military, who were ordered out for the occasion. On account of a change in the route of the procession, the disturbance was much less than expected. As soon as the march from the Cathedral began, stone throwing &c. commenced. The police charged on the assailants, firing several shots. On the march up Adelaide street, several attacks with stones &c. were made, and at Bathurst street quite a number of shots were fired. One or two police and a number of others were seriously wounded. No one was killed as far as known. About 2,000 were in the procession. The crowd at some points is estimated at 8,000. All quiet now.

MORE TROUBLE APPREHENDED AT AN OTHER ATTEMPT TO REINTER GUIBORD'S REMAINS.

MONTREAL, October 2.—The members of L'Institut Canadien held a meeting last night and decided to hold Guibord's funeral on Friday or Saturday of next week. Preliminary arrangemrnts are being made to-day and all details will be fully carried out. A requisition is to be made on the military for assistance and a secret preparation will be deposited in the grave which renders it dangerous for medlers to attempt to disturb the body. The general feeling is that a second attempt at burial will be resisted as violently as before.

By the swamping of a batteau in Lake St. Peter Thursday night, Capt. Hamel, the owner, his wife and three children were drowned. When Mrs. Hamel observed that the boat was sinking, she said to her husband "we may as well say good bye forever," and jumped overboard and sank.

CUBA.

A MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO END THE INSURRECTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2.—Information received here from Havana shows that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction and uneasiness in Cuba among the wealthy Spaniards, at the prolongation of the insurrection by which immense damage has resulted to all material interests in the island, the injury being inestimable. They have therefore united in a remonstrance to the Spanish government against a continuance of hostile movements to suppress the insurrection, believing that by a wise policy peace may be reached between contending parties without further bloodshed.

Not succeeding in their efforts for conciliation and relief in that direction, the story comes from sources which are said to be reliable that these wealthy Spaniards have either directly or indirectly proposed to the Cuba Junta at New York to cooperate with it in such measures as may effect an accommodation between contending parties, but that the Junta declinds their overtures, declaring their determination to continue the war until their object in commencing it, namely, the "Independence of Cuba," shall have been secured. There is no means of ascertaining the entire expense of the war on the part of Spain further than that forty million dollars were expended for military purposes in one year, namely, 1870-71, in Cuba, to say nothing of the fleet of gunboats in Cuban waters. The same official source says that the aggregate force under arms exceed one hundred thousand men. The insurgent forces at that time did not number more than six thousand, all arms. It is in view of such vast expenses without corresponding results that prominent Spaniards, both in Cuba and Spain, are anxious for a cessation of hostilities, but it is the opinion of gentlemen at Madrid as expressed in a correspondence from Spain, that the want of stability in the government and the prevalence of civil war in Spain, excludes a consideration of the pacification of Cuba.

ENGLAND.

A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, October 2.—The election for a member of Parliament to fill the vacancy in West Suffolk occasioned by the death of Col. Wilson, occurred to-day. Mr. T. Thornhill, Jr., was nominated and their being no opposition no polling occured and the gentleman was duly returned.

MALTREATMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN GUATAMALA.

The Globe this evening says that British subjects of Guatamala will bring under the notice of the Foreign Office the maltreatment they have suffered from Guatama a officers of the army and navy.

The Gazette says that the Admiralty has ordered a court martial to try the captain of Her Brittanic Majesty's steamship Iron Duke on account of her collision with the Vanguard. It says further that it is rumored that the Admiralty has decided not to court martial Admiral Tarleton, notwithstanding the opinion of the recent court martial that the primary cause of the Vanguard disaster was the high rate of speed maintained by the vessels of the squadron by order of Admiral Hazelton. The Gazette says this is a most extraordinary decision.

Bill Davis, charged with the murder of John Grass, both colored, was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Criminal Court at Memphis. Davis makes the fifth man now in jail under sentence of death. All the others have appealed their cases to the Supreme Court.

ST. LOUIS.

The Sale on the President's Farm.

A SLIM ATTENDANCE.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—The sale of President Grant's blooded stock took place on his farm, ten miles from here to-day according to advertisement. The day was not very propitious, and the attendance was slim. The stock sold at exceedingly low prices.

Young Hambleton, a seven year old stallion, was knocked down for $300. A fine double team sold for $680, said to have been bid in for the President. The trotting mare, Bessie Knox, for which the President paid $1,000 brought $200; another trotting mare, the Belle of St. Joe was bid in for Gen. Grant for $1,000. The mare Vicksburg, ridden by Gen. Grant at Vicksburg was knocked down for $56. About a dozen brood mares, mostly thoroughbred sold from $45 to $85. Thoroughbred mare Flora, 4 years old, sold for $135. Frolic, a well-bred yearling brought $262. There was also sold a number of mules, work horses, a quantity of harness, agricultural implements, in fact all the working machinery of the farm which will be rented hereafter, the President having decided to make disposition of the property rather than run it on his own account. The aggregate proceeds of the sale is not known to-night, but it is very small, considering the real value of the property sold. The mare, Lady Morgan, which the President gave $750 for, brought only $425. The stallion Glaymore, formerly known as Peacemaker, was knocked down for $250. It is understood to have been bid in for the President.

CLEVELAND.

The Leader Prosecuted for Libel.

CLEVELAND, O., October 2.—Judge Young, of the Police Court of this city, commenced a libel suit last Saturday against the publishers of the Cleveland Leader, laying his damages at $25,000. Some two months ago a party named Seimer came into the Leader office and complained of an article which had appeared in the paper, criticising him in his capacity of Assistant Street Commissioner. He followed up his complaint by assaulting Mr. Cowles, editor of the Leader, and drawing a revolver on him. Mr. Cowles retaliated by dealing his assailant a blow on the head. Seimer was subsequently arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The case was tried before Judge Young, who at once dismissed the prisoner. This and other decisions were criticised quite severely in the Leader, and the Judge now sues to recover damages for the injuries inflicted upon his judical character. His reputation and his character as a citizen was also the subject of caustic criticism by the Leader, but he makes no reference to this in his plea.

NEBRASKA.

A Sharp Contest Against Rings.

OMAHA, October 2.—In the contests at the primary election to-day, there is a deep feeling of interest against the rings; the coming election in October will be a warm one.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Jno. Phillips, of Wyoming, an old frontiersman, while on the road between Ft. Laramie and Cheyenne, was raided on Sunday last, and all his stock carried on by the Indians. He is in the city with a petition numerously signed by citizens, asking the Government authority to raise a company of volunteers to protect themselves against the Indians.

A Mexican was shot and killed while crossing Red Cloud road on Tuesday by one of Bosler's herders. Both names are unknown. John Luttrell, a hay cutter, was killed, had his ears scalped and his nose cut off by Indians, twenty-five miles west of Ft. Laramie on the 29th.

MISSOURI.

A Dishonest Postmaster.

ST. JOE, October 1.—Considerable excitement has been created in the city by some developments in the official affairs of the late Postmaster Arnahlt. A few days ago, a former clerk in the office under Arnahlt, published a card charging him with perjury and embezzlement in having collected and appropriated to his own use during the last four years the sum of $3,830, rent for a news stand in the postoffice, building which belonged to the government. The following day, Arnahlt replied, admitting he collected the money, but claimed he did not collect in person or give a receipt for it, and attempted to justify himself by saying a special agent of the department had authorized him to do so. It is not believed the agent sanctioned such proceedings and the public await with much interest to see what action government agents will take in the case.

IOWA.

A Court House Burned.

DESMOINES, October 3.—A special from Winterset to the State Register says: The fine court house at this place, which was comparatively new and cost $110,000, was burned to-day. The Fire broke out in the upper story of the east wing at 11:30 A. M., and in thirty minutes the great dome, reaching one hundred and eighty feet in the air, went with a crash into the court room, and in one hour the fire had finished its work and nothing was left but the gloomy ruins.

The prisoners in the jail in the basement of the court house were all rescued and all the county records saved. The building was insured. No lives were lost, and the fire extended no further.

ANOTHER WARNING.

A man Playfully Points a Revolver at his Wife—the man now a widower.

ST. PAUL, October 2.—At Fanbault, yesterday, Peter Stauage found in the pocket of his son's coat a revolver. He stepped to the door, snapped it two or three times, no discharge resulting. He then playfully pointed it at his wife and snapped it again. This time he was more successful, and the poor woman was laid a corpse at his feet. Stauage was arrested, but upon the finding of the Coroner's jury was discharged.

WOODFORD SKINNED.

Gen. Ewing and ex-Lt. Gov. Woodford of New York, had a joint discussion at Lancaster, O., on Friday last, in which Gen. Ewing literally skinned the New Yorker. We condense the following from Gen. Ewing's speech:

Gen. Ewing, on being introduced, stepped forward and was greeted with a round of applause. He began by congratulating the men of both parties that they were at length to have a discussion of the financial question, the only issue in the canvass—a question that touches every man's interests—a question that had attracted the attention of the entire country—a question that was paramount to all others, viz: How this country was to pay a great indebtedness incurred by a great war? The questions to be discussed were these: Whether the contraction law of the Republicans was to be executed, and the free money of the country was to be destroyed and all the business of the country crippled and wrecked? He proposed to maintain that the $350,000,000 of bank currency was to be withdrawn and replaced by greenbacks [applause,] and the debt discharged in money made honest by the American people. [Applause.] He proposed to maintain that the Government, instead of fixing its eye on a specie basis, should fix it on the business of the country, and keep the volume of the currency at such an amount as the needs of the country demand.

He then reviewed the results that would ensue from carrying out the contraction policy of the Republicans. He showed Republicans alone were responsible for this law, both Houses having passed it without discussion, and rushed it through under caucus dictation. He quoted Senators Morton and Sherman to show how they declared this the policy of the Republican party; and now, while this law was being executed and the country was suffering from its enforcement, no Republican orator and no Republican newspaper dared to discuss its provisions, fearing lest the people should rise in their wrath and rend the party that enacted it. He showed how the Secretary of the Treasury was increasing the debt of the country to procure silver to redeem the fractional currency. He demonstrated how, when the $44,000,000 of silver was put in circulation, it would drift to Wall street, and not a five cent piece would find its way to the West. He illustrated that provision of the law which provided for insuring the bonded indebtedness of the country, $419,000,000, for the purpose of procuring money to redeem the greenbacks in gold.

He alluded to Woodford's statement that the greenback was an unconstitutional currency, and, as a former Republican, repudiated the gentleman's statement that the Republicans had violated the Constitution in issuing greenbacks as a war measure. He said while he fought to maintain the Union with Republicans, he would have left the party and spit upon it if he had thought they were deliberately violating the Constitution. [Applause.] He then quoted the decision of the Supreme Court to show that greenbacks were legal-tender, and that the United States had no war and peace Constitution, but a Constitution that meant one thing at all times.

He next devoted some attention to the charges of Republicans that the greenback was a "National lie." He claimed that when the Government issued its promise to pay, it expected to do so when a propitious time arrived, and did not expect to force people into suffering to enrich the rich. No man ever took a greenback on the Government's promise to pay it in a dollar in gold. It was taken as the Government's simple pledge. There is no other money in the country but the greenback. On it for thirteen years the business of the country has been conducted, and all contracts made. On this money a debt four times greater than the National debt, aggregating $9,000,000,000, has been contracted. That would be dishonest money which by act of Congress would require sixteen per cent. more on the dollar on all debts contracted under greenback money. It is proposed by the Republican party to pile $1,500,000,000 on top of that which the people, cities and corporations already owe. [Applause.] This greenback that was good enough to pay the soldier and his widow for preserving the Union has now become disgraceful in the eyes of the party that created it. This was the people's money; and while the great burden of the public debt rested on the people they proposed to have a people's currency. By contraction, the policy of the Republican party, it was kindly asked of the people to saddle themselves with two thousand millions more of indebtedness. He showed how greenbacks were being withdrawn from circulation and hoarded, and blackbacks, National Bank notes, are taking their place. He wanted the gentlemen to get down to hard-pan, and say whether, in order to destroy the greenback and carry out the contraction policy of the party, it would not necessitate an increase of the National debt?

He next showed the fallacy of the free banking clause of the contraction law, and stated that under this feature the currency had already been contracted $20,000,000. He thought that specie payment could not be resumed with more than $200,000,000 of paper in circulation. In 1860, with $285,000,000 in gold in circulation, there was $250,000,000 in paper currency. Now there is only $150,000,000 of gold in circulation, and $20,000,000 more were annually being shipped from the country than there was being produced from all sources. To resume then in 1879 meant wreck and ruin to the government and to all the business houses in the country.

He then showed the class of men who cried the loudest for contraction were men who were hoarding large sums of money in their vaults and refusing to invest in business enterprises. They all knew that the values of every thing but money would shrink. These preferred to hold their money and wait for resumption, while the Sheriff waves his flag over mortgaged farms, and every business interest sickens and dies under the baneful influence of contraction. In closing General Ewing was loudly applauded.

SOME OF THE CRIMES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In an article discussing the political outlook the Christian Union gives the Republican party this advice: "We are on the eve of another Presidential election, but the party, instead of confronting the event with a well defined policy and purpose, and acting harmoniously in support of principles dear to the nation and identified with its growth and prosperity, is the prey of factions contenting for the spoils. Carpet-bag rule at the South, with its train of violence, fraud, theft, and defalcation, the corruption of the civil service, the Indian Rings, Whisky Rings and Custom-house Rings, and the shilly-shally financial policy of the Administration—these and such as these are the things that have brought the Republican party into disrepute and distracted its counsels. The proscription of Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz and others for their efforts in behalf of reform made good men timid and emboldened the unscrupulous; and now, some of the ardent Republican reformers, despairing of reform within and through the party, are going sadly over to the Democrats; as honest Democrats, disgusted with their party's course, came over to the Republicans just before and during the war. These are signs of unmistakable import, from which the Republican party should take warning. One of the primary mistakes of the party has been in clinging to old issues after they had been once settled, and in refusing to face boldly and firmly new questions as they arose. No party can live upon its recollections, however glorious they may be; still less can it afford to depreciate and decry the fruits of its own labors."

TWO MILLIONS LOST.

The Harrisburg Patriot makes the following statement.

The charge that the Democratic party made no provision for the redemption of the loans overdue in 1861 falls to the ground and recoils upon its authors, when it is understood that the legislature of 1859, 1860 and 1861 each contained a radical majority. All revenue measures must originate in the popular branch of the legislature. The radical party had at least two years to prepare for the redemption or refunding of the $20,102,174.46 of loans which became overdue in 1861. They made no preparation whatever during that time to redeem or refund, and not until six years afterward, in 1867, did they give any attention to those overdue loans. In the latter year W. H. Kemble, then state treasurer, replaced the overdue loans bearing five per cent, interest to the amount of $23,000,000 with new bonds bearing six per cent, interest. Through this magnificent financial achievement the state has lost, up to the present time, over two millions of dollars in interest. The Democrats might very probably have renewed the overdue five per cent, loan in 1861, if they had been in power. Certainly they could have done so by increasing the rate of interest one per cent, as their Radical opponents did in 1867. But they are not given to that sort of financial operation, and when they surrendered the legislaters and the treasury to their adversaries in 1859, they did not dream that the overdue loans would be permitted to remain unredeemed for eight years only at the end of that period to be exchanged for other bonds at an increased rate of interest.

THE DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE—M'FARLAND WITHDRAWS AS THE CANDIDATE FOR REGISTER—MR. JOHN ROUTH THE NOMINEE.

The Democratic Committee of Allegheny County met at their headquarters, Fifth avenue and Wood street on Saturday morning. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by the chairman John H. Bailey, Esq., who stated that the main object for calling the Committee together was to select a candidate for Register, in place of Mr. Alexander M'Farland, whose letter of declination he had.

Mr. Reisinger moved that the doors be closed and that all persons, not members of the Committee be requested to retire. Adopted.

Mr. T. Fagan was appointed doorkeeper.

Secretary Stuart then called the roll and eighty-six members answered to their names.

The chairman announced that he would read a letter received from Mr. M'Farland the nominee for Register.

A DECLINATION.

The letter is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1875.

Jno. H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman.

DEAR SIR.—I herewith beg leave to decline the position I hold as candidate for Register and Clerk of Orphans Court on the county ticket and would take this occasion to tender to my friends who gave me their confidence and support at the late county convention my very sincere thanks.

Hoping the selection made by your committee to fill the vacancy thus caused will prove satisfactory to the whole party and tend to the success of the ticket I subscribe myself

Very truly yours,

ALEX. M'FARLAND.

In justice to Mr. McFarland we deem it but proper to state here, that he and another nominee on the county ticket were charged before the committee with un-Democratic conduct. The chairman, Mr. Bailey, was appointed by the committee to inquire into the facts and report. This the chairman complied with, and made a diligent and thorough investigation, visiting various parties who were said to know; and when he found them, they denied any knowledge of the nominees misbehaved, and there was no evidence what ever to establish the charges. Mr. Bailey, at a subsequent meeting of the committee, made a report in regard to the above facts, which satisfied the committee, and immediately it passed a resolution declaring the charges "unjust and untrue, and that they could see no reason why any change should be made on the ticket."

CONTINUATION OF THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The letter of Mr. McFarland was received and his resignation accepted.

On motion the Committee proceeded to fill the vacancy on the ticket. Messrs. Chas. Anderson and Jos. S. Lare were appointed tellers. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination:

Mr. D. C. Bowers, of Upper St. Clair; Jerome Bonnet, Chartiers; John Routh, North Versailles; Jacob Schaal, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; John Birmingham, Allegheny, Daniel M'Curdy, Forward, and T. F. McCabe.

The names of Messrs. Birmingham and McCabe were withdrawn and the ballot proceeded viva voce. Messrs. Bowers and M'Curdy were also withdrawn during the balloting; Mr. Bowers having received fifteen and Mr. M'Curdy six votes.

Following is the result of the

FIRST AND ONLY BALLOT.

Routh	54	*McCurdy	6
*Bowers	15	Bonnet	2
Schaal	9		

*Withdrawn during ballot.

The Chairman announced the result and declared that Mr. John Routh, having a large majority of the votes cast, was the nominee for Register.

A motion for making it unanimous was then adopted.

Messrs. Reisinger, Chris. Magee, Esq., and T. F. McCabe were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Routh of his nomination.

Adjourned.

—Mr. Routh will certainly be a strong candidate as his vote was but twenty-two less than Mr. Newmyer's for Senator in the strongly Radical 44th district, and many people believe he was elected and swindled in the returns.

TERMINATED FATALLY.

THE ALLENTOWN ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

[From The Daily Post of October 4.]

Our readers will remember the sad shooting of Miss Mary Jones of Allentown, Thirty-first ward, on Monday morning, September 20th. She was at the home of ex-Councilman John Tourney when a daughter of the latter in hunting through a closet found a pistol which she playfully pointed at her friend, and accidentally shot her. The ball entered the forehead passing through to the back of the skull whence it was extracted.

The young lady lingered in a precarious condition until yesterday afternoon when death relieved her of her sufferings. The deceased was an estimable young lady of about sixteen years, and her friends have the sympathy of that whole community. The affair was rendered doubly sad by its effect upon Miss Tourney, the innocent cause of the death. As formerly stated in these columns her nervous system was so severely shocked by the accident that it was feared that she would be permanently deranged. She is somewhat better now, however.

MANGLED BY THE CARS.

A FATAL ATTEMPT TO BOARD A MOVING T

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions — Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Thomas Slavin charged with the murder of Daniel T. Lynch, is on trial It is elsewhere reported.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Sterrett.

James Caldwell & Co. vs. Richard Perry et ux. Verdict for plaintiff for $177 46.

It was ordered that Demetro Greno be committed to Dixmont Hospital. Raphael Greno was the petitioner.

James H. Hays vs. Elward West, an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $131 70.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Micheal Sealy, deceased. In reference to the petition of John Kirk, Esq., executor, for discharge, the rule was made absolute, and the executor discharged.

Wm. Robinson, Jr., deceased. Time for answering rule extended for ten days.

David C. Haney, et al., On petition presented, James Logan was appointed guardian and gave bond, which was approved.

Daniel Rich, deceased. Time for answering rule extended to the 16th inst.

Estate of Edward Rahm, Jr., minor. On petition presented, Thos. C. Lazear was appointed guardian and filed a bond which was approved.

Widows' appraisements were presented and approved in the matter of the estates of M B. Mitchell, Henry Singlebach, Wm. H. Duncan and Joseph Grider.

An opinion was delivered in the matter of the estate of Marshall Short, deceased, in which Hannah M. Short, one of the children of the testator, asked that the testator's farm be sold to make up a deficiency in her legacy. The guardian of Charles M. Short, to whom the farm was devised, the same being situated in North Fayette township, subject to his paying to the two daughters of the testator, "whatever amount may be required to make up their special legacies not hereinbefore provided for" resisted the application, and the court in its opinion dismissed it.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercer, Gordon and Woodward.

The fall term of this court for the Western district opened in room No. 1 of Common Pleas Court yesterday. All the judges being present except Justice Paxton.

The first case considered was the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company vs. Allegheny county; error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county Argued by Hamilton for plaintiff in error, and Shiras and Sewell contra.

McLaughlin vs. McGee; error to the District Court. Argued by Barton and Reed, for plaintiff in error, and Woods and Bruce contra.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Watson; error to the Common Pleas Court. Argued by Bayne and Magee for plaintiffs in error, and by Weir, contra. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company is of New York, and has been doing business in this State since 1854. In 1866 Mr. McLaughlin was appointed agent for the Pittsburgh district, and occupied that position for two and a half years. During that time he collected money, and only turned over a part of it, as alleged. In 1871, as it is claimed, it was ascertained that he was $11,000 behind in his payments, and as he refused to settle he was discharged. It is claimed that he falsified his returns and did not report the money he had collected. The case was referred to arbitrators, who made report to which exceptions were taken and sustained by the Common Pleas Court No. 1. The arbitrators found that McLaughlin was not the general agent or attorney required by the act of Assembly, that his name was not certified to the Auditor General by the general agent or attorney, and that the Auditor General did not issue any certificate to him, showing that the company had complied with the requirements of the act of Assembly. The plaintiffs claim that they complied with all the requirements of the Foreign Insurance statute of 1868 except provision of the thirty-seventh section in relation to the appointment of a sub agent.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The certified questions arising in the proceedings before the Register presented and the following order was made: The question asked the witness and all others propounded to him relative to the business and property of Snyder & Baum are legal and proper, and the Register is directed to proceed with the examination.

John M. Faas, debtor, Pittsburgh. On petition for an injunction, and on motion, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 9th inst., and in the meantime restraining the Allegheny Savings Bank from the act sought to be enjoined.

Esdras Howell, of Scranton, Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, which was referred to Register Willard.

Charles Ochs, Luzerne county, bankrupt. An order was made confirming the assignees report of the sale of certain real estate and the assignee directed to make proper conveyance.

John H. Strawn & Co., bankrupts, Connellsville. Petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and an order was made referring the same to Register Harper for examination and report.

Ault & Conforth, bankrupts, Warren county. On certified petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petition of H. Geiger & Co., et al., creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented, and an order made referring the same to Register Willard for examination and report.

I. W. Grubbs & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Argument on the motion for an injunction against Peter Hutchinson, et al., after which the said injunction was granted.

Carrier & Baum, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. On petition for an injunction presented, and on motion of solicitor for petitioner, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 7th inst., and in the meantime restraining T. Mellon from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Thomas Slavin is still on trial charged with the murder of Daniel T. Lynch.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Sterrett

J. M. Carson & Co. vs. Joseph Chiverton; action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $308 14.

Sarah Giles, administratrix of William P. Giles, decedent, for use of Sarah Giles, vs. Jesse Cunningham, administrator of the estate of David Cunningham, deceased, Zernah Cunningham, widow of said David Cunningham deceased, and Frank Cunningham, Oliver Cunningham, Ella Cunningham and Jesse Cunningham, minors heirs of said David Cunningham, having for their guardian Samuel Kilgore; an action to revive a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $111 44.

Agnes M Johnston, vs. James Johnston; an action for divorce on grounds of cruel treatment. On trial.

In the divorce case of Catherine Schmidt, vs. Anton Schmidt, the Court appointed A. F. Alexander Commissioner

tate Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur, Gordon, Paxton and Woodward.

On motion of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Albert H. Clark, Esq., of New Brighton, Beaver county was admitted to practice.

Coursin et al. vs. Gordon, and Gordon vs. Coursin et al., error to the Common Pleas Court. Argued together by M. W. Acheson for Coursin et al., and D. T. Watson for Gordon.

Appeal of M. Cote and wife, error to the Orphans' Court. Argued by R. Woods for appellants, and D. W. Bell contra.

Appeal of S. S. Carrier et al., error to the Orphans' Court. Argued by W. S. Purviance for appellants and M. W. Acheson contra.

Boyd & Son, appeal, 256. T. McConnell & Son for appellants, Acheson contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

T. Fawcett & Son vs. the steamboat Stella, in admiralty. Further hearing on the libel and answer filed; adjourned to the 6th inst.

W. H. Householder vs. steamer Bengal Tiger, in admiralty. Further argument on the libel and answer.

John B. Jackson vs. E. C. Hooper, of Pittsburgh. A trial by jury was ordered.

Sheffield & McCullough, debtors, Butler county. The motion for an injunction against the Shoe and Leather Bank was continued to the 19th inst. T. J. McCullough, one of the debtors, was allowed to withdraw his demand for a jury trial.

Alvin W. Barry was finally discharged under the act.

A. Culbertson & Sons, debtors, Monongahela City. Exceptions to confirmation of the composition proceedings filed and referred to Register Harper to take testimony and report.

John H. Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's return of the sale of certain real estate confirmed absolutely.

Samuel McBride, of Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shafer.

William H. Clark, bankrupt, Butler county. The creditors having chosen A. J McCafferty, of Butler, assignee of said estate, the same is approved

J. B. Sneathen & Co., vs. freight and cargo of the steamer Tom Rees, in admiralty. Commissioner's report of distribution confirmed absolutely, and the Clerk ordered to pay the claims as recommended in the report.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Thomas Slavin was acquitted of the charge of murdering Daniel T. Lynch, in West Elizabeth, about twenty months since.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

James McClurg vs. Israel Cullen; an action to recover rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $8 21.

The Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Nancy Taylor. Bond of committee presented and filed.

Dr. J. S. Winans vs. William C. Dean; action for medical services. Verdict for plaintiff for $125 50.

Daniel Donahue vs. Richard Jeffreys; action for work done. On trial:

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

T. Fawcett & Son vs. steam tug Stella Further argument on libel, answer and proofs by J. M. Acheson, Esq., proctor for libellants.

Henry A. Freyvogle, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On petition of the assignee and on motion of John Barton, Esq., his solicitor, leave is granted the assignee to sell machine patterns, scrap iron, &c., at private sale.

John J. Broadhead, bankrupt. It appearing that the notice has been regularly given of a hearing and inquiry on the 5th inst., to ascertain whether the resolution of composition of the debtor and his creditors has been passed in the manner required by law, and that the same has been so passed, and no exceptions having been filed thereto, it is, on motion of J. Scott Ferguson, Esq., solicitor for said debtor, ordered and decreed that the same is confirmed and the resolution be recorded.

Jacob H. Dewees and Abraham Simonds, of Venango and Crawford counties, respectively filed petitions for final discharge, and the usual orders were made.

William Burns & Co., bankrupts, of Allegheny county. Register Harper filed his report with regard to the claim of Thos. C. Lazear, assignee of Reese J. Thomas.

SLAVIN'S TRIAL.

THE GREATER PART OF THE DAY SPENT IN GETTING A JURY—SOME TESTIMONY TAKEN—ONE WITNESS SWEARS THAT HE SAW THE PRISONER FIRE THE FATAL SHOT.

[From The Daily Post, October 5.]

The case of Thomas Slavin, indicted for the murder of Daniel T. Lynch, in a saloon in West Elizabeth on the 3d of January, 1874, was called for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judges Ewing and White on the bench.

The facts in the case are briefly: A quarrel occurred in the saloon, and in it Lynch was shot and killed. Thomas Slavin, who was supposed to be the perpetrator, and his brother Patrick disappeared that night and were not heard of until last April, when the brother, Patrick Slavin, was killed at Peckville, in Luzerne county. This occurrence led to the discovery of Thomas, who was serving a term of imprisonment in jail at Wilksbarre for some offense. At the expiration of his term of sentence, he was brought to this city to answer the charge of murder. District Attorney Montooth and John R. Robb, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Swartzwelder and Reardon for the defense. The defense is that Patrick Slavin, who is now dead, did the shooting.

THE TESTIMONY.

Wm. H. Lynch was the first witness examined. Witness lived in West Elizabeth; was a brother of deceased, Daniel J. Lynch; saw him about ten o'clock on the night of the killing, 3d of January, 1874; next saw him lying in the barber shop insensible; found pistol wound on the head, just back of the ear; he was afterward taken to my house; he never spoke afterward; he died about half past four o'clock next morning; Drs. Black, Fife and Foster attended him; know the room in which my brother was killed; he was single and twenty years of age; [plot of room shown witness] I recognize the room.

Dr. Samuel Fife sworn—Was called to see Lynch and examined the wound; the ball, which appeared to be split, was extracted by Dr. Foster; the bone was not fractured, and hence I infer that the weapon was close to the deceased, within twenty feet; as we found the man dying, we did not make a very close examination.

Cross examined—Am of the opinion the direction of the ball was upward and forward.

Dr. Charles Black was next sworn. His testimony in the main was the same as that of the other surgeons. He could not tell whether the weapon had been fired at a distance from the deceased or close by; that the hair was not singed; that the ball was a conical one, of the smallest size.

Dr. Foster's testimony was substantially the the same as that of his predecessors.

Robert H. Keenan sworn—Was at Maley's tavern the night of the shooting; did not see Slavin until the shot was fired. (The witness here became mixed up and thought the term defendant meant the deceased Lynch. The matter being explained he said he did see Slavin there.) Saw Lynch shot by Slavin, Lynch was standing by the bar, ten or twelve feet from the door; the defendant here is the man who shot Lynch; he was not standing more than three or four feet from him when he fired; the shot was fired from a revolver or pistol in Slavin's hand; did not know Slavin until two days before the shooting; saw him perhaps half a dozen times before the shooting; I picked Lynch up after the shooting; he said, "O! Bob, let me lie;" did not see anything wrong, except blood running from his ears and nose; took him into Pearsoll's house; did not hear Slavin say anything about the shooting; heard him say something, but don't know what it was; did not know of any altercation between the parties before the shooting; did not see Lynch either do or say anything, have not see Slavin in West Elizabeth since the shooting; saw him in jail in this city and recognized him as the man who did the shooting; went there for that purpose.

The direct examination closed at this point, and counsel for defense asked that Court adjourn as the cross examination would be very long. The Court granted the request, and adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

[From The Daily Post of October 6.]

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—THE COMMONWEALTH CLOSES—THE DEFENSE OPENS, ETC.

Our report of the Slavin-Lynch murder trial ended yesterday with the direct examination of Robert H. Keenan. He was cross-examined at great length but nothing of importance was elicited.

Joseph Bennett, sworn—Was in the barroom at Maley's at the time of the shooting; a disturbance arose and the crowd rushed in; heard a yell; turned around and saw a man pull out a revolver, raise his arm and fire; heard the report, saw the flash and saw Lynch fall; the prisoner, Tom Slavin, is the man who fired the shot; after the shooting, heard him say, "Where is the next, etc ;" did not notice the pistol; saw Slavin next in jail in July last; had not the least doubt of his identity.

On cross-examination, witness said he was one of the Coroner's jury and had signed the inquisition.

John Adams, sworn—When the fight commenced, saw Lynch standing near the counter; saw a stranger put his hand behind his back, and then turn to look for the door, and heard the crack of the pistol; looked over my shoulder and saw a man with a pistol down by his side; ran for the door and went down street; met Keenan and Bennett with Lynch; would not recognize the man who had the pistol; he had light pants, dark coat and vest.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rapp, sworn— Keep a boarding house in West Elizabeth; about two o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the shooting I went up stairs; saw Joseph Devine lying on a bed, and Patrick Slavin working at a pistol with a knife; Tom Slavin was not in the house; he had gone out after dinner and I have never seen him since.

David J. Davis deposed that he was present at the shooting, was introduced to Thomas Slavin that night; heard a fuss and turned toward the crowd; told Tom not to interfere but he pushed into the crowd; heard the first shot; after that there was a second flash and a man fell; didn't see Slavin in the crowd; he had disappeared; when Lynch was brought out there was a discussion as to whether he had been shot or not; some one said Stevens did he shooting; saw no weapon in Slavin's hand.

James Jackson testified that he went to Maley's saloon about seven o'clock in the evening; went away and came back between eight and nine o'clock; the first shot came from the corner of the bar in front and the second from near the fireplace; saw Slavin standing near the corner before the second shot; had known him seven or eight months; am positive it was him.

Wm. Hamilton, sworn—Was attracted to the saloon by hearing a fuss; saw the men fighting, knew one of them; and had seen another who was not in the fight, prior to that time, in the barber shop; his movements were peculiar; saw him draw a revolver and fire the first shot, holding his hand low down, then saw him draw higher up and fire the second shot;

THAT IS THE GENTLEMAN,

(pointing to the prisoner.)

Slavin was then told to rise, when the witness said "I am positive that is the man."

When the first shot was fired Maley put the lights out; heard a man fall and supposed he had been shot; it was now too dark to see; Slavin and I got out of the door about the same time, and Slavin said "Who is the next son of a ——"

Samuel Nolder sworn—Am borough constable of West Elizabeth; did not know Slavin; went to the tavern to make an arrest; did not know the man; he was a perfect stranger to me; got my hands upon him when he told me to stand back; jerked away from me and swore he would shoot me; stood back because I did not want to die then; am not able to identify the prisoner; think that man (the prisoner) is about the size of the man I wanted to arrest.

Cross-examined—When the man drew the revolver a man put his arms around my neck, pulled me back and said "It's all right." I think I asked if Patrick Slavin was in there; the man that was pointed out to me to arrest, I was told was the man that did the shooting.

Re-direct—Never saw either of these men in West Elizabeth since that time; searched for them about a week.

Seth Wilmot, sworn—Was employed to secure Slavin's arrest; I got him in Wilksbarre jail; had a warrant for him; went with Bennett, Keenan, Lynch and O'Neil to see Slavin in the jail in this city. Bennett and Keenan both fully identified Slavin as the man who did the shooting; never saw Patrick Slavin; do not know whether he is living or no.

Cross-examined—Was employed by Mr. Lynch; was looking for Patrick Slavin up to April, 1875; began the search the day after the killing.

The object of the cross-examination was simply to endeavor to show that Patrick Slavin was the man wanted.

Peter Dressler was next put on the stand to get his opinion as to whether a man could be recognized through the lattice work of the jail gallery. The defense attempted to throw discredit upon the identifying witnesses who had visited the jail. Mr. Patterson, crier of the Court, was also put on the stand for this purpose, but none of the testimony was material.

At the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's testimony, the Commonwealth rested, and Mr. Swartzwelder opened for the defense. He held that the evidence tending to identify the prisoner was very weak, and cited the finding of the Coroner's inquest, which stated that Patrick Slavin, the prisoner's brother, had done the killing.

[From the Daily Post of Thursday.]

THOMAS SLAVIN ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGE OF MURDERING DANIEL T LYNCH.

The trial of Thomas Slavin occupied all of yesterday and a part of last night.

For the defense was put in the finding of the Coroner's jury, viz: That Patrick and not Thomas Slavin had done the shooting.

The following testimony for the defense doubtless had much effect with the jury, it being a flat contradiction of the evidence given by some of the Commonwealth's witnesses:

Patrick Morgan testified that he heard Bennett say in the brewery that Patrick, the little man, had done the shooting. Joseph Divine testified that he heard Robert Keenan say that Patrick Slavin had done the shooting, after a shot was fired witness saw Patrick Slavin go to the door in the saloon with a revolver in his hand, and heard him say, "Where is the next———?" While at the brewery shortly after the shooting witness saw Patrick and Thomas Slavin come in, saw Bennett and Stuart point to Patrick, and heard one or both of them say: "That is the man;" Constable Holder undertook to arrest Patrick, but Patrick threatened to blow his brains out, and every one in the brewery ran out; Thomas had no pistol, witness said. The witness stated that he had been arrested on a charge of attempting to rescue a prisoner, the prisoner being either Patrick or Thomas, and was tried and acquitted.

George Heidisch corroborated Divine in reference to what transpired in the brewery.

A number of other witnesses were examined, but their testimony contained nothing of importance.

The Commonwealth then offered some rebutting evidence. Mrs. Rapp, keeper of the boarding house, was called and contradicted the witness Divine, as to the time he returned home on the night of the shooting.

This closed the case, and the balance of the day until nearly six o'clock, was occupied by the argument of Counsel and the charge of the Court.

The Court again met at seven o'clock and shortly after the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

As a result of the testimony offered by the defense yesterday, the verdict surprised no one.

If reports are to be believed the person who did the shooting has been removed to a higher court, so that probably there will be no more heard of the case.

NATURAL ABILITY.

It is as impossible to make a dentist out of every one who may select that profession as his vocation, as it is to make artists and engineers of all who study painting and mechanics. A real dentist, one who succeeds universally in pleasing his patients, must be endowed by nature with the genius of an artist, as well as that of a mechanic. No two faces or mouths are exactly alike, and each patient who visits the dentist, requires as different treatment as each new face that presents itself to the portrait painter. To treat, fill and preserve the natural teeth, to extract decayed ones, and to administer anæsthetics, requires great skill, knowledge and experience. And to insert artificial teeth in such a manner that they will exactly imitate the natural organs, and answer as well for masticating the food, requires the taste of an artist to select such teeth as will harmonize in size, color and position with each particular patient's face, and the skill of a mechan c to so adjus t them that they will retain their position in eating and talking, and have sufficient strength to be durable. We know of no one who possesses these requisites in such an eminent degree, as our friend Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue. He has no superior in the profession in America, and few equals. His patients all speak of him in the highest terms of praise, and the operations he has performed during the last fifteen years are monuments of his skill and taste, and the best advertisement he could have. At the same time he prefers advertising liberally and doing an immense business at moderate prices, to reclining on "so-called professional dignity" and demanding enormous fees. The excellence of this plan of doing business is proven by the fact that every one, both rich and poor, can have the services of our leading dentist, and those who can afford the very finest work can have it performed at his offices, while those whose means are limited, can be supplied at lower prices, and get more value for their money than at any other establishment in the State.—Dispatch October 2nd.

THE

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

is now selling a Good Suit for $9 00 and $10 00.

A good Business Suit for $10, $12 and $15.

Dress Suits, $18, $20, $22 and $25.

Pants, $2 50 to $8 00.

Vests, $1 00 to $3 00.

Boys' Suits, $8 00 to $12 00.

Children's Suits, $3 50 to $8 00.

Overcoats for Men, $5 00 to $25 00.

Overcoats for Boys, $3 50 to $12 00.

Undershirts and Drawers, 25c, to $1 00 each.

Carligan Jackets, $1 00 to $3 50.

White Shirts, $1 00 to $2 50.

In fact, everything can be found at this store at the lowest prices. When you visit the Exposition, don't fail to call at this store.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
95 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH.
E. A. ROSSITER, Agent.

Remember the Boston Clothing House is in the center of the business part of the city, 6 doors from the Postoffice.

The sign is a gilded Hub and the number Ninety-five.

SIGHT RESTORED.

LICKINGVILLE, Clarion county, Pa.
September 18th, 1875.

Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist, No. 256 Penn street, extracted a hard cataract from my right eye in September, 1873. Though totally blind then and nearly so for 10 years in that eye, I now see as well as ever.

ELIZABETH MIMM.

Mr. Jesse Price, Thirty-third street, Pittsburgh, for whom Dr. Sadler removed a cataract ten days ago, is sitting up and can see everything shown him.

Miss Rhoda J., daughter of Alexander McMahan, Darlington, Beaver county, Pa., whose eyes were both badly crossed, have been straightened by Dr. Sadler, and the sight much improved. It improved her looks so much, her own relatives who had not seen her since, did not know her.

$50 *TO* $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. julsd4ly&Wsm

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
TUESDAY, October 5, 1875. }

CATTLE.

The receipts were considerably in excess of last week, but the majority of the stock was of common and medium grades. There were nearly 1,000 head on sale, but not many fine animals. The following were the quotations:

Extra fat, 1,500 to 1 600 pound steers.....$ 6 50@6 75
Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers.....6 00@6 25
Extra,1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers..5 35@5 50
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers..5 00@5 12
Medium.....3 75@4 75
Bulls and cows.....3 00@4 50
Veal calves.....4 50@6 00
Milch Cows.....30 00@55 00

HOGS.

There is but little change in the hog market. Butchers are not disposed to pay the price asked for good hogs, as they say there is no money in them at the following quotations:

Choice heavy hogs.....$9 00@9 10
Good.....8 50@8 75
Fair.....7 00@7 75
Roughs.....6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

The supply was largely in excess of the demand, and the market was very dull. Most of the 1,500 head were sold, but the poorer grades went almost at the buyers' prices toward the close of the market:

Good coarse wool.....$5 00@5 25
Common fine wool.....3 00@4 00
Lambs per head.....1 00@3 50

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, October 6.—5 P. M.—Rates for money at Stock Exchange on Government securities 1¼. Consols, 94 1-16; account 4 3-16; 5-20s '65, 106¼; do '67 107¼; 10-40s 104⅜; new 5s 104⅝; N. Y. C. 92; Erie 15¼; preferred 31⅛.

PARIS, October 6.—Rentes 65f 60c.

FRANKFORT, October 6.—U. S. New 5s 99½.

ANTWERP, October 6.—Refined Petroleum 26¾f.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.—Cotton dull: middling uplands 6 15-16d; Orleans 7 3-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including, 4,000 for speculation and export, 1,560 for American. Flour and grain market quiet and unchanged. Turpentine steady at 23¾s. Cheese 56s. Refined petroleum 10@10½d. Spirits 10½d.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	117¾
U. S. 5ses, 1881, (coupons)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	
Five-Twenties, 1864	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	119½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1867	121
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	121⅜
Ten-Forties	118¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117¾
Currency Sixes	124½
New Five Per Cents	18

STOCKS.

Western Union	76½
Adams Express	101
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	78½
American Express	58¾
United States Express	43
Pacific Mail	36¾
New York Central	124¾
Erie	17
Harlem	130
Michigan Central	75
Michigan Southern	78
Union Pacific	60¾
Illinois Central	92
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91
Northwestern	86¾
Northwestern preferred	73¾
Rock Island	103¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	63¾
Toledo and Wabash	34¾
Fort Wayne	98
Chicago and Alton	144
Ohio and Mississippi	19¾
C. C. and I. C.	3¾

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
October 6, 1875. }

REMARKS—A fair business was transacted in the produce trade, and prices ruled steady. Hay was dull, and but litte was done in the trade. Provisions are strong at good prices. Groceries and flour fair. Eggs and butter were very active and firm at fair prices.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given:

Apples.
Choice ₰ bbl.....$2 50@4 00
Medium.....2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice.....50@55
Other grades.....35@40
Alcohol.
Per gal.....$2 25@2 30
Highwines.....1 20@1 21
Ales.
India, per bbl.....$ @11
Portertown.....9@10
X.....@ 9
XX.....@10
Ashes.
Pearl ash ₰ cwt.?.75@$ 00
Pot ash.....2 65@2 80
Soda ash com.....2 25@3 00
Refined.....4 00@4 25
Brooms.
No. 2, ₰ doz.....2 25
No. 3, ₰ doz.....2 50
No. 4, ₰ doz.....3 00
No. 5, ₰ doz.....3 75
Carpet Brooms—
No. 3, ₰ doz.....4 00
No. 4, ₰ doz.....4 25
No. 5, ₰ doz.....4 50
Fancy Carpet..4 25@4 50
Fly Brooms—
Per doz....$1 50@$2 00
Steamboat.....3 50@4 50
Whips, fancy.1 50@2 00
Whips, plain..1 25@1 75
Broom Corn.
Green hurl.....12 @13
do medium.....11 @13
Inferior brush.....8 @ 9½
Crocked.....4½@4 5
Beeswax.
Good to choice.....30@35
Butter.
Common to fair.....15@20
Medium to Good.....22@26
Prime to choice.....28@30
Extra creamy rolls.....30@32
Beans.
Chc. navy.....2 15@2 20
Medium.....2 10@2 15
Bagging.
Two bush.....33
Two and a half bush.....35
Three bush.....45
Hanger Baking Powder.
¼ ₰ cans, per doz.....$1 50
½ do do 3 00
1 do do 5 00
5 do do 26 00
10 ₰ boxes, ₰ ₰.....40
Cheese.
Ohio Factory.....12 @12½
N. Y. Goshen.....13
Limberger.....14@15
Sweitzer.....16@18
Cement.
Youghiogheny.$1 75@2 00
Lonsdale.....2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do.....2 00@2 25
Phœnix, do.....1 75@2 00
Rosendale.....3 00@3 50
White lime.....16 5@1 75
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality....$7 75@8 00
Second quality.7 50@7 75
Crackers.
Water.....6½
Sugar.....8
Lemon biscuits.....11
Fruit.....11½
Soda.....6½
Ginger Snaps.....12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2½ ₰ ds.....$3 75
Blackb'ries, 2 ₰ ds.....1 75@
Beans Lima, 2lb.....2 25
Beans String, 2lb.....1 50
Cove.
Connelley, ₰ to. $2 50@2 75
Eggs.
Per doz.....22@23
Feathers.
Live geese.....55@62
Common.....30@40
Fish.
No. extra mess
mackerel, ₰ bbl..$24 00
No. 1 mess.....22 00
Extra No. 1 shore..21 00
No. 1 shore.....19 00
New No. 2.....4 00@4 25
New No. 3.....3 00@3 50
Mackrel No 1.17 00@18 00
Mackrel No 2.13 00@14 00
Mackrel No 3.10 00@11 00
White fish, ₰ bbl.....5 25@
Lake herring, ₰ bbl.....4 50@
Labrador herring, ₰ bbl spitt.....5 50@
Do rd. do bbl...4 00@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices—
White Winter.$8 00@8 25
Wisconsin.....7 50@8 00
Minnesota.....7 25@7 50
Red Winter.....7 00@7 25
Rye, ₰ bbl.....6 50@6 75
Graham.....7 25@7 50
Corn Meal.....5 00@5 75
Oat Meal.....7 00@8
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio.....@26
Choice Rio.....@24
Prime Rio.....@24
Good Rio.....23 @
Java.....34@36
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers.....30
Rio, in bulk.....29@
Java, in papers.....36@
Java, in bulk.....35@
Teas—
Young Hyson.....50@1 00
Gunpowder.....50@1 25
Imperial.....50@1 00
Japan.....50@1 00
Oolong.....50@1 00
Fancy.....$1 00@
Souchong.....25@ 85
Rice—
Choice Carolina.8½@
Patna.....7½@8
Rangoon.....7½@7½
Spices—
Cloves, ₰ lb.....40@
Allspice.....17½@18½
Cassia.....25@ 25

Notmegs.....$1 35@
Pepper.....25@
Candles—
Star, full weight.....18
Sperm.....45
Mould.....12
Sugars—
Standard A.....10¾@11
Standard B.....10¾@10⅞
Do extra C.....10⅝@10¾
Extra C yellow 9¾@
Franklin yel..9 @
New Orleans...8¾@ 9¾
Cut loaf.....@12½
Crushed.....11¾@
Powdered.....11¾@
Granulated....11¾@
Molasses—
Strictly ch'ce N O.72@75
Prime.....70@
Medium.....65@
Syrups—
Extra white drips.70@
Sugar drips.....60@
Lower grades.....30@50
Starch—
Pearl.....4¾@
Silver Gloss.....6 @
Corn.....10½@
Soaps—
Brish, ₰ box.....$1 35
Babbitt's best.....7 00
Babbitt's N.Y. city 5 25
German mottled. 7 00
Soda—
Bi-carb in kegs.....5
Bi-carb, ₰ 25 pacs 5½
Bi-carb, ₰ lb papers. 7
Fresh Fruits.
Grapes ₰ bx...4 00@5 00
Plums ₰ bu.....5 00@6 00
Pears per bu.....2 00@3 00
Crab apples ₰ bu.....1 25@2 00
Peaches ₰ bx.....50@1 00
Grain.
Wheat—
Old white...$1 55@1 56
do red winter 1 51@1 54
do Amber.... 1 51@1 54
New red win. 1 30@1 35
Corn—
Shelled, yellow....70@71
High mixed.....69@70
Low Mixed.....67@68
Ear yellow.....72@73
Do mixed.....70@71
Oats—
Western white....46@47
mixed.....42@44
Rye—
New.....87 @90
Barley—
New Fall.....1 20@1 25
Hops.
New Crop.....20@
Hay.
Prime Tim.on track21@25
Loose by wagon.....15@20
Hides.
Hay steer.....8 @8½
Green salt calf...11 @12
Do light.....8½@9
Do kip.....7 @10
Hominy.
Per bbl.....$4 25@4 50
Honey.
New ₰ lb.....20 @35
California ₰ lb.....@50
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1 $1 05@1 00
Do No. 1.....90 @
Do No. 2.....75 @
Carbon.....11 @11½
Mill Feed
Bran, per cwt..1 05@1 10
Seconds, per cwt.1 10@1 20
Middlings.....1 40@1 50
Chopped Feed. 1 50@1 60
Oil Meal.....1 90@2 00
Potatoes.
On track per bu. 35@40
From store do 50@ 55
Sweet per bbl....3 25@3 50
Provisions.
Hams—
Sugar C'd S C ₰ lb.16 @
Should's, ex S U.12 @
Blast bacon, S C.16 @
Do ex S U.....15 @
C. old.....15 @
Beef tongues, ₰ ₰.....7 50@
Bacon Shoulders10½@
Rib sides.....13¾@
Short clear sides.....14¼@
Clear Sides.....14¾@
Mess pork....$23 50@
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces, ₰ lb.....14¾
Do half bbls.....14¾
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces.14¾
Do in ½ bbls.....15¼
Do in buckets.....15¾
Do 3 ₰ caddies.....1
Do 2 ₰ caddies.....1
Do 3 ₰ pails.....15¾
Do 5 ₰ do.....15
Do 6 ₰ do.....15¾
Rags.
Good mixed.....2¼@3
Woolen.....¾@
Salt.
Car lots, ₰ bbl.$1 10@1 10
Jobbing lots.....1 20@1 30
Tallow.
Choice.....9 @9½
Medium.....7½@8
Seeds
Buckwheat....$1 50@
Flaxseed.....1 80@1 80
Timothy.....2 80@2 90
Clover.....5 25@5 50
Poultry.
Live chickens, ₰ pr.45@55
Vegetables.
Tomatoes ₰ bu $1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₰ 100.3 00@5 00
Cucumb's ₰ bx 1 25@1 50
Onions, ₰ bbl 2 25@2 50
Wool.
Fine, ₰ lb.....30@40
Medium.....@30
Coarse.....30@40
Tub washed.....44@46
Combing, fine.....46@48
Do coarse & medium43@44
Pulled.....40@

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
THURSDAY, October 7, 1875. }

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, October 7:

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep Cars.
Thursday, Sept. 30	23	30½	1½
Friday, Oct. 1	46	12	3½
Saturday, Oct. 2	68	18	7½
Sunday, Oct. 3	67	75	5½
Monday, Oct. 4	77½	25½	4
Tuesday, Oct. 5	144	27½	26½
Wednesday, Oct. 6	36½	19	25
Total this week	460	207½	76½
Total last week	421	120	90

SALES LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

Thursday, Sept. 30	384
Friday, Oct. 1	102
Saturday, Oct. 2	71
Monday, Oct. 4	180
Tuesday, Oct. 5	1,040
Wednesday, Oct. 6	1,930
Total this week	3,657
Total last week	2,889

Through cattle this week, 202 cars; through cattle last week, 186 cars. Yard cattle this week, 258 cars; yard cattle last week, 235 cars.

HOGS.

Thursday, Sept. 30	2,250
Friday, Oct. 1	1,195
Saturday, Oct. 2	1,079
Monday, Oct. 4	3,546
Tuesday, Oct. 5	3,263
Wednesday, Oct. 6	3,100
Total this week	14,433
Total last week	10,029

SHEEP.

Thursday, Sept. 30	1,849
Friday, Oct 1	
Saturday, Oct 2	161
Monday, Oct. 4	1,638
Tuesday, Oct. 5	4,986
Wednesday, Oct. 6	6,000